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IN THOUGHTFUL MOOD!

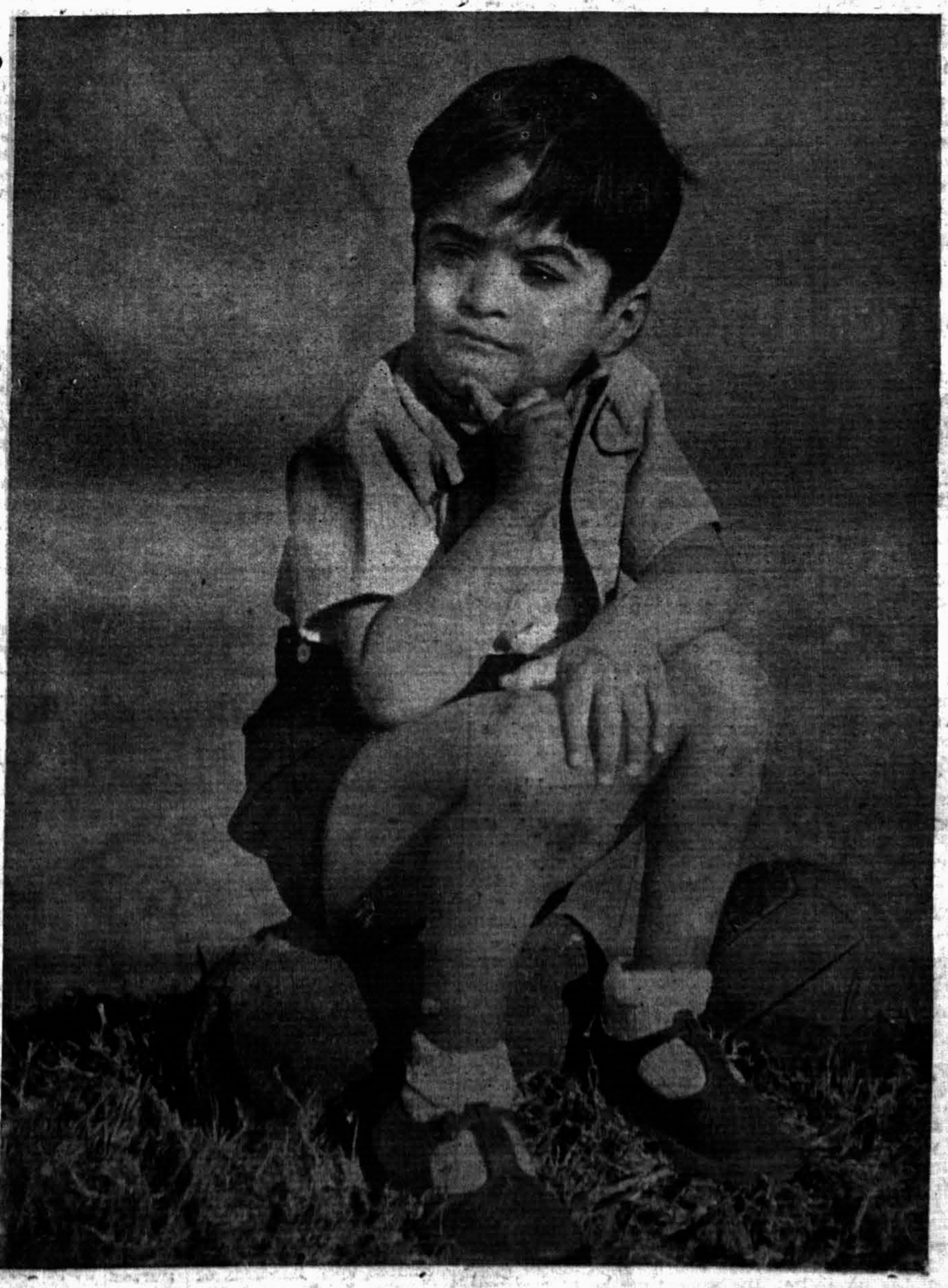

Photo: Y. M. PURAV.

SOLDIER WHO BECAME SOLDIER OF FREEDOM!

(See Page 3)

Short Story

The Letters

By M. K. S. MYER

After a day's higgling haggling with the customers at the firm where he was an Assistant Manager; Hemchandra sauntered into his flat and fitted the key into the door. As he entered his eyes as usual met with three or four letters lying on the floor. One by one he collected them and loosening the knot of his tie he sat down in a chair to scrutinise the contents of the letters. One of them was from his Dad, another from an old college-pal, who always teasingly addressed him as 'Hello! Lady-like' or sometimes even 'Dear Hemlata.' the third was just a business letter and the last one was a complete surprise. Hem looked at the envelope, the handwriting was quite strange to him, though he thought he had seen such a handwriting somewhere but he could not place it 'where'. It was a lady's handwriting and Hem had no girl friend, nor had he known a lady relative who could write to him. He was a bit puzzled over it and felt that he was becoming nervous. Who could it be? Yes, it was addressed to him, he once again made sure. He tried to make out the Postal stamps but unfortunately they were too faint to be read. So with the hands shaky with excitement he tore off the cover and started reading it right from the sender's address. It was written from 'Prem Kuteer,' Cupid Hill, Bombay. Hem never knew any person who could possibly live in such a Kuteer. Nothing surprised him more than the method of address 'My Prince Charming', and then there was valuable poetry and Hem's inner-most cords were astir, he rocked with the rhythmic swing till he came to the precipice of emotions and the letter ended in 'Yours, Kamal Naini.'

That evening there was no end to Hem's wonderment, he could not eat, he absolutely did not feel like sleeping, the whole night he was busy seeing visions, fantastic yet most beautiful, only interrupted by the sting of such questions?" Who could be this Kamal Naini? How did she manage to find out my address?" He, once and again, tried to recollect all the faces that he had ever met in the local-trains, or at the bus-stands or anywhere else, but not a single face occurred in his imagination that could suit this beautiful name 'Kamal Naini'. Thread after thread he tried to unweave in his memories, yet he remained at his wits end in solving the mystery, when sleep put her dark cover on everything.

The whole of his next week also passed in thinking about the unknown face and in making and dissolving resolutions whether to reply to her or not. Yet he thought it better to wait for another letter; it matched with his vanity.

Now Hemchandra was a simple young man, as normal as anyone can be called from appearances. After graduating he had got a good job in the Fords' Company, with a handsome salary. He was invariably well-dressed, but neither very handsome nor ugly to look at. He was fairly intelligent, and soft spoken. He was a bachelor, who lived alone in a decent flat to himself. He liked easy and comfortable life, and has succeeded in making it such, he kept no botherations of servants and household. He enjoyed the free quiet life of the flat. The only weakness in his character that many of his friends repeatedly pointed out was that he was shy of girls. Yet Hem used to console himself by making himself look like a hero, who loved every goodlooking girl that ever came in his way. One can say anything for and against the fair sex, but onething goes without saying, that they always meet a man with a smile, but at a distance. And unless the man has the guts to cross the intervening distance he cannot meet them closely. And this is one thing which Hem could never do more due to his own self esteem than his natural nervousness. Yet he enjoyed simple meals but since he had come in touch with many of his old college friends who were now in the Navy, and he had been forced to keep company with them when they took strong drinks. Soda and whisky or gin and ginger are quite cheap in the Sub-Lieutenant's mess, and that was the greatest temptation.

Somewhere at the end of that week one of his Navy-friends invited him for drinks at C.C.I., the place of richness and beauty but cheap humour. And while relishing Gin and ginger on the table, Hem fervently confessed to his friend about the receipt of the letter, about which he had not talked to anyone so far. His friend warmly congratulated him on this account, and they had a lot of talking and fun over it with long draughts of Gin and ginger.

Next evening when Hem returned from his office and opened his room he found two letters waiting for him he picked them up and atonce recognised the handwriting. It was Kamal Naini again. He feverishly tore open the letter and found it full of inimitable poetry of loving sentiments. Hem read it again and again with long drawn sighs of happiness, as if he was drinking in the sweet scented nectar of his pride.

Same night he wrote several letters one after the other and tore them off because not one could match the poetry that flowed from the lines of that inimitable letter. He tried his utmost and yet he prepared a letter half satisfied. He then re-wrote it with slight adjustments and beautifications. For a week he eagerly awaited a reply and it did not come. He felt heart-broken. A fortnight had passed since the day he had received the last two letters. One month passed, no reply. He was disappointed. His first love-affair seemed to have been nipped in the bud.

Many days later he happened to meet his old Navy-friend. With great self-pity he related to him the whole story and showed him the two letters, as a bitter remembrance of the bygone youth. The Sub-Lieutenant chaffed off his seriousness about the affair and told him not to worry. At the same time he encouragingly suggested to him to think of one in flesh and blood than seeking another through postal covers. The love affair of letters is bound to be forgetful. So to forget about it they both went to a picture and followed it up with dinner.

Next day when Hem was lounging in a chair with a splitting headache, he callously spied a letter lying on the foot-pad. Suddenly forgetting all about the headache he jerked out of the chair and grabbed the letter. He hurriedly opened it but was dazed to find a new address in the right corner of this letter. It was written from "Gulzar" and addressed him as "Pritam." He straight away looked at the end of the letter. It was signed as "Yours Manju." The contents of the letter were a strange assortment of prose and poetry expressing delicate emotions of love still delicately, and yet accusing Hem of his carelessness towards herself. At the end she humbly pleaded to him to meet her on the above address and at the given time.

This time Hem got suspicious, and it occurred to him that some-one of his friends was playing the mischief with him. But that could not be true because next week again he received another letter from 'Manju' written in the same strain. Yet Hem could not get at the root of the puzzle, nor could he venture to visit the 'Gulzar.' Desperately he wrote to his 'chums' about it and asked them to stop such nonsense before they drove him mad. To which they most innocently replied that they had done no such thing and that he was a damned fool to tell them that they had done any such mischief.

Hem could not help being satisfied with such an honest rebuke from his friends. As a last resort, he now tried to seek for 'Gulzar' at the mentioned address and it was so natural for him that he found no such place or bungalow.

Just at the verge of lunacy he approached his Navy-friend and told him what had happened during those days. His friend tried to console him but he was not to be consoled so easily. And in stark desperation he let in peg after peg of whisky and soda or Gin and ginger, and the number was more than usual so that his friend had to come to leave him at his flat-while he stumbled at every step in the stair-case.

Next morning when the Sub-Lieutenant was going for his usual course of duties, he received a message for an urgent call from the Hospital. Instinctively reading the forebodings of fate, he ran to the telephone. No it was not as bad as that, it was Hem of course, speaking from a Hospital-bed. To so many eagre questions of the Sub-Lieutenant he placidly replied with one answer, "Come soon, I will tell you everything."

When the Sub saw him bandaged up lying in the hospital-bed, Hem greeted him with a meaningful but feeble smile of a patient.

And the Sub pittyingly told him, "Hem, what have you done with yourself?"

To which Hem calmly replied," "Don't mind these, but think of it that at long last I have found the two funny girls." saying this he produced an unposted envelope from underneath his pillow and handed it over to him. Finding him hesitant and puzzled he said, "Now go on, why don't you open it and read?"

"How did you get at it?" The uncanny Sub asked scanning through the letter.

Hem fumbled? "O, it is nothing but the manifestations of a subconscious mind. It would always require the genius of a Havelockellis or Froude to tell a commoner that nobody is really speaking normal and when we talk of normality it is just a relative term."

The Sub unknowingly asked him, "But what has your subconscious mind to do with the writing of this letter."

To this Hem replied, "I wrote this letter and others. You remember in the college days I could very well cook the handwritings of all the college-girls, and that was what got me the name "Lady-like or Hemlata." Well, last night under some nightmare, unconscious to myself I carried this letter to post in the post-box which, looking down from my flat, is on the opposite side of the road. It was in that state that I met with an accident with a car passing from that road. And this morning when I regained my consciousness and the nurse handed over this letter to me I knew what I had been doing."

Who could be this Kamal Naini...the girl who was writing passionate love-letters to him?

And when he knew who she was...what a sensation!

LIVING AND DEAD LAY TOGETHER

Appalling Scene At Nordhausen

(The following is taken from accounts published by the "Daily Sketch", the "News Chronicle" and the "Daily Herald" of conditions which pertained at Nordhausen):—

April 19.—Outwardly Nordhausen is an ordinary German town, which has been badly beaten up by our bombers. But around it you can see in the space of two hours exhibits which are a complete cross-section of the bestiality and inhumanity of the German mind.

The Americans entered the town a few days ago. They came in past big aircraft works and barracks, where parts of the fuselage of the flying bomb were made. They entered the works expecting to clean up the remaining resistance. They found instead hundreds upon hundreds of starved bodies of men, women and slave workers lying out in the open or in rooms in the barracks. They had been lying there for more than a fortnight since the German guards left on hearing of the proximity of the Americans. The living and the dead had spent those days in the same beds. On some were three bodies, on the rest two and on all there was room to spare; so emaciated were the bodies.

'I opened a door at random," says an eye-witness. "Pairs of eyes looked at me. From first to last I was conscious only of eyes. They appeared to be bodyless. They were in fact almost bodyless."

STARVATION DIET

These people had to live on one litre of soup, which they described as coloured water, eight ounces of bread, which they said was made out of wood pulp, and one tiny piece of margarine and on this diet they had to work 12 hours a day and seven days a week. Here they were condemned to a starvation diet and to conditions which ensured that but for the coming of the Allied armies the world would never have known how the rocket bombs and the flying bombs were produced. It is estimated that between 75,000 and 100,000 workers died in the plant in the past two years.

The American General issued his first command in the name of the conquering army. He ordered the leading citizens of Nordhausen to bury the dead with their own hands decently and properly dressed as though they were honouring the funeral of a member of their own family. He personally chose a site on the side of a hill overlooking the factory which was to be the last resting place of the last of the slave army to die in Nordhausen. There were 2,017 of them.

The Burgomaster sent a representative to point out that the ground chosen was private property. He went back with the message: "If the Burgomaster does not get those citizens on to the job, by heaven, we will bury him with the rest."

So a fantastic spectacle began of lawyers, doctors and shopkeepers using pieces of wood and doors torn off cupboards and from rooms—anything which could be improvised as a bier—to carry Poles, French, Belgians, Dutch and even a few Germans to the burial.

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on 21 April, 2017

Soldier Who Became Soldier Of Freedom!

When Garhwalis Refused To Fire On Pathan Satyagrahis

By Thakur Chandra Singh Garhwali

(From "Peoples' War")

In April, 1930 our battalion was posted in Peshawar City. Our company (A Company) had to be always ready to report to the City Magistrate at an hour's notice. Rifles, artillery, bombs, machine-guns, one day's cooked ration, and bottles full of water, everything was kept ready in advance, so that we could move at a moment's notice.

One day, somebody told me that there was going to be a Congress meeting in the city on April 12. I loved the very name of the Congress. Underneath my uniform, I always wore Khadi. As soon as I heard of the meeting. I thought I must attend it and listen to the message of Congress.

At about 4 o'clock in the evening I set off for the meeting. Daulat Singh, a friend of mine accompanied me. On reaching Kissakhani Bazar. I saw a *toli* (group) of about 200 Red Shirt Pathans marching off with band and bugle and a big National Flag toward the venue of the meeting. We also joined them. There were about a thousand people in the meeting. The police and the C.I.D. were also there. Lal Badshah, a local leader presided over the meeting. He spoke in *Pushto*, therefore we could follow hardly anything of what he said.

Two Police constables stood near me. I asked them what was being said in the meeting. They explained that the President was saying that if by the 22nd of April the sale of foreign cloth and liquor was not stopped, the Congress will be forced to resort to picketing the shops.

Late in the evening when I returned to the Cantonment, I reported the decision of the meeting to my friends and comrades.

April 22, 1930

ON THE MORNING of April 22 I was taking a class of some N.C.O.s With the help of a blackboard I was explaining them how to take a correct aim and fire, while engaged in action. Just then the Officer-in-Charge came in. I reported the attendance to him. He asked everyone to sit down, smiled and then said;

"Well, youngmen, I want to tell you one thing. Do you know why you have been called here by the Government?"

The soldiers replied in the negative.

"This is then what I want to tell you," said the Officer, and proceeded; "Ninety per cent of the population in Peshawar is Muslim. Only 2 per cent are Hindus. The Muslims are always harassing the Hindus. They set fire to their cloth and liquor shops loot their property and take away their women. If the Government intervenes and attempts to keep them in check, they take to picketing the Hindu shops. This is why the Government had to send for Hindu troops. You have come to help your Hindu brethren. It is quite possible that you may be required to go to the city to guard the shops of your Hindu brothers. You may be required even to shoot the Muslim ruffians..."

Somebody intervened, "But, Sir how can we distinguish the Hindus from the Muslims? They are so alike. They keep beards and all of them talk in the same language. There is no difference in their dress."

"Do not worry. You would be told everything. Obey your officers."

From this talk of the Officer-in-Charge, I realised what we had been called here for. Perhaps today itself we would be sent to the city and ordered to shoot down our own brothers. I saw that the words of the Officer had not been quite wasted on the soldiers. Many of them were taken in by his account of the Muslim atrocities.

After he left, I addressed myself to the soldiers and said;

"You heard what the Officer had to tell. Now if you promise not to divulge, I would also say a few words."

The soldiers, one and all, swore by their honour not to let a word go out. I said;

Our Decision

"Brothers, all that this Officer has said is an utter lie. There is no quarrel between the Hindus and the Muslims. The quarrel is between the Congress and the Government. The Congress does not want that our money should go out of the country. It wants to organise a boycott of the foreign cloth. Congress fights for the country. It fights for us. Shall we fire at our own brothers? Won't it be better to shoot ourselves and die? I say we shall not be traitors to our, country. We shall not fire at Congressmen...."

Word went round. It was whispered from man to man. After the attendance was taken, a meeting of the key-men was held at night. We met in my room. A blanket was put up on the door so that no light may go out. There were five men, one representative of each Company. We discussed what we would do if any company or platoon were ordered to fire at Congressmen. It was a question of staking our lives. Each one realised what disobedience would mean.

At the end, love of our country won. We decided that it would be better to be shot and die than to let down the name of Garhwal. So that there may be no mistake, we decided to have one man responsible in each platoon, if possible, in each section... As soon as the section or the platoon is given orders for firing, he would come out and stop firing...

April 23!

Our Battalion was posted at the Kabuli Gate, also known as *Kissakhani*. A siege was laid round the city. Corps of armoured cars, troops of sappers and miners rushed in. Aeroplanes droned in the sky looking like so many hawks. Artillery was set up at vantage points.

In the Kissakhani Bazar a huge crowd of thousands stood in front of the police- chawki. *Kabulis* who had come to trade in Peshawar thronged the streets with excitement. In the balconies and on the terraces of the neighbouring houses, sat women and children watching with excitement. Little did they know that in a short while they would have to see a river of blood of their own kith and kin.

The National Flag waved majestically over the platform. A Sikh Sardar was addressing the people. By turns he was speaking Pushto and Urdu. There was grim enthusiasm everywhere. The sky resounded with "*Nare-e-Taqbir, Allah-O-Akbar!*", "*Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai*," and other slogans.

Congress volunteers stood close to Garhwal soldiers, talking and explaining to them.... Captain Rickett was bellowing forth, "Drive them away—Drive them off from here." He was whistling constantly to warn the people, and even shouting; "Get away. Get away. Be off from here ...." Nobody seemed to listen to him.

The senior Officers were watching the situation from over the Kabul Gate. A White Orderly brought a note from them for Captain Rickett, our Officer-Commanding. Captain read it and shouted out; "You, get away from here, get away, or we shall shoot you down."

Cease Fire!

For sometime, he went on doing this hysterically. Who would listen to him? Pathans stood imperviously and quietly. Facing bullets was not an unfamiliar thing for them. Not one person moved.

Captain Rickett could hold no longer. He was beside himself. He shrieked, "Garhwalis, three rounds, Fire...."

I WAS CLOSE TO THE CAPTAIN, ON HIS LEFT. I RUSHED OUT OF THE LINE AND THUNDERED; "GARHWALIS, CEASE FIRE....."

The same thing happened in other sections and platoons. Everywhere "Tree rounds, Fire" was turned into, "Cease Fire"..... Without a moment's hesitation the soldiers obeyed-Rifles went down.... One of them flung over a loaded rifle to the Pathans in the crowd and bared his chest, "You can do to us what you like...."

Captain Rickett was dazed. He just started at me. After sometime when he collected himself up, he groaned... "Why?"

"They are unarmed.... We cannot fire at un-armed prople...." I replied.

Captain Rickett sent a runner to the Kabuli Gate.... After about ten minutes, a platoon of English soldiers appeared on the scene and began shooting on the people. Two machine-guns mounted on a motor started vomitting lead over the innocent unarmed, but brave, people of the Frontier.

April 24

On 24th Morning all the Garhwali Subedars and Jamadars were summoned to the Garhwali Sardars' Club. All the English Officers were present Major Branskil was very angry. He shouted and yelled at the Officers.

"The soldiers behaved like coolies yesterday" he spat contemptuously "Several responsible persons gave orders to 'Cease fire.' Did the Government call you Garhwalis here for this treachery? Is this the day for which we had fed and fawned on you? Never mind, today you will have to go to the city again and fire at the people. Remember. these are the orders of the General Saheb. If anything like yesterday repeats anywhere, in any Company, the Sardars of that Company will be very severely punished. Any soldier disobeying or refusing to fire will be shot dead on the spot.... Go. and make this clear to the soldiers. At ten sharp you will have to go to the city."

I saw there was no stepping back now. We were not going to be spared. On my return I went to the 'A' Company. The battalion stood waiting for orders to march. I went as close to the soldiers as I could, and began addressing them:

"Dear brothers, again we are being taken to the city. Again we will be ordered to shoot down our own brothers. Shall we drag down the name of Garhwal into the mire? You remember, 6th Gurkha battalion had fired at the unarmed people in the Jallianwalla Bagh. Even today people spit at the mention of its name. 1/18 Royal Garhwal Rifles had participated in the mowing down of Moplas in Malabar. And you see how the Mopla Doctors look down upon us in the hospitals. We shall not allow ourselves to be led into such situation again. Eight hundred Garhwali soldiers will today lay down their lives in Peshawar in the name of Congress. Our sacrifice will make us immortal."

Soldiers listened to these words quietly. Very grimly they touched their sacred thread and took a vow that whatever happened, they would not go to the city.....

(And on that day not one Garhwali soldier stirred out of the Barracks It was this 'revolt' of April 24, 1930 for which Chandra Singh and fifty-nine comrades of his were court-martialled.

Court Martial

That night, the Battalion was silently moved out of Peshawar. In spite of the strictest *bandobust* to keep their movement secret, when they were detrained at Abbotabad city, they were greeted with thunderous applause by thousands of people who had lined the roads on both sides. Flowers were showered on them.

And then Chandra Singh's story goes on.....)

Early on the morning of June 12 (1930) I was asked to put on my uniform. Today the judgment of the Court Martial was to be delivered in the presence of the whole battalion. At about 10 o'clock, the Garhwali battalion reached Kabul (the place where the Court Martial had been held-*Ed.*) from Abbotabad. Sixty of us accused were led to the front of the battalion. The 43 'rebel' soldiers stood on the right. On the left were the 'rebel' Officers. At the end stood I with chains on my hands.

I looked at the battalion. The faces of the soldiers were pitted to the ground. There was sorrow on them. My eyes looked for my dear comrades. But at that time I could not recognise any one in the battalion.

The Commanding Officer ordered the Adjutant K. Tukler to read out

(Continued on Page 17)

CHANDRA SINGH
Soldier of freedom

GOVERNMENT SAID...

"The trouble began in Peshawar on the 23rd of April, when serious rioting broke out as a result of the arrest of members of the Provincial Congress Committee. A British despatch rider was killed in the course of the disturbances, and two platoons of the Royal Garhwal Rifles showed signs of dissatisfaction and refused to obey orders."

"....in the evening, when it was reported that two platoons of the 2-18th Royal Garhwal Rifles had refused to obey orders, the Chief Commissioner decided, after conferring with some of the leading men of the city, that it was advisable that all troops should be withdrawn to Cantonments."

From the Govt. Publication "India In 1930-31."

GANDHIJI SAID....

"If there were even five soldiers like Chandra Singh in our country, India could not be held in bondage."

LENIN & KRUPSKAYA

Personal Sidelights On The Life Of The Great Revolutionary

On April 22 the Soviet Union observed the 75th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

By LENA STASOVA

MOSCOW, (By Cable)

Lenin and Krupskaya were almost of the same age–Nadezhda Konstantinovna being a year older than Vladimir Ilyich. They met in St. Petersburg when they were both working in underground political circles.

When Lenin was arrested in 1895, he sent a request from prison for his "fiancee" to come and visit him. Message was given to Krupskaya who went but, as she herself said later, was troubled in mind as to whether Lenin's request was meant for her. However it turned out that there was no mistake.

Nadezhda Konstantinovna herself was arrested sometime later and they did not meet again until they were both in exile in the village of Shushenskoye in Yenisei Gubernia in Siberia. Nor was this meeting granted without great deal of trouble as Krupskaya was first assigned Ufa. Nadezhda Konstantinovna made a request that she be allowed to join her future husband. From Lenin's letters to his relatives we learn that the authorities placed tragicomic conditions on Krupskaya's joining Lenin; "If they do not marry immediately on meeting, she is to be sent back to Ufa." "I am not going to stand it....." wrote Lenin and indeed Nadezhda Konstantinovna and Vladimir Ilyich were married as soon as she reached Shushenskoye.

In her memoires Krupskaya gives the following recollections—"I married Vladimir Ilyich in exile. Since that time my life has followed the footsteps of his. I helped him in his work in whatever way and whatever extent I was able."

In exile they both worked on translation of the Sydney and Beatrice Webb's book-"Industrial Democracy" —in Russian.

While in exile Lenin worked on his work "Development of Capitalism in Russia" and Krupskaya wrote a booklet "Woman Worker", which played a great role in the development of women proletarian movement in Russia and was, therefore, the first spark of struggle of women of Russia for their emancipation. The booklet was written under a pseudoname–'Sablina.'

When they returned from exile, Lenin and Krupskaya emigrated and lived abroad until 1905 when the first Russian revolution enabled them to return to their country.

Modesty was characteristic of both of these people. In questionnaire Lenin wrote, in answer to the question as to what foreign languages he knew, that he knew "French, English and German poorly and Italian very poorly." As a matter of fact he made speeches without any difficulty in both French and German, and wrote freely in English, French and German.

Lenin and Krupskaya were never content with knowledge which they had and were constant in their efforts to develop themselves further. In Krupskaya's Memoires we find entry, which says that, in 1908 she attended special French courses in Paris and that, in 1914 she studied Italian language. In speech made in 1939 (year in which she died) Nadezhda Konstantinovna said; "Those who work in education system must know that they have to prepare their lessons every evening. Life brings up one question or another, and one must go through books and study masses of materials to understand and answer these questions."

When he was doing preparatory work for his "Materialism and Empiriocriticism", Lenin studied questions of theoretical Physics and Philosophy in the British Museum. The Lenin State Library in Moscow has preserved Lenin's requests written when he was head of the Soviet State. In these requests he asks for certain books to be sent to him overnight if they were reference books that readers needed during the day.

Though she helped Lenin in his work, Krupskaya did not neglect her work as a teacher. In 1916 she wrote a pamphlet called "Public Education and Democracy." Lenin wrote of this book to Gorky; "The author has been teaching for over twenty years. The pamphlet contains both personal observations, and materials on new schools in Europe and America....In it there is also an outlay of the history of democratic views. This is also very important since views of great many democrats of the past are commonly given incorrectly or from wrong point of view....."

Lenin had most profound love for the people in general and for his people in particular. At the election meeting on December 11, 1937, Stalin called upon the deputies "to love their people as Lenin did." All of Lenin's activities were imbued with this love and those who worked with him for many years (author of these lines among them), knew Lenin's concern for the people and how he instructed his assistants to look after the needs of one or another worker.

Krupskaya was indefatigable in her work for the interests of youth and children. She devoted very first months after the Revolution to youth organisations and in arranging for their educational needs.

Lenin's attitude on the question of relationship of sexes was most serious as on the questions of morals and family. He said that in love there are two who participate, while third life is brought into being therein lies the social interest and the duty arises to collective life.

At the request of young pioneer Krupskaya wrote her autobiography at the end of her life. She closed with words "I have always been very sorry that I have never had any children of my own. But I am not sorry now. Now I have many–young comsomols and young pioneers. All of them are Leninists and want to be Leninists–that they want to be children of Lenin."

Soviet land came into being and has grown up, thanks to the genius of Lenin and Stalin and one would like to say in the words of Krupskaya—"To my lot has fallen the great happiness of seeing how our country has been transformed from the country of the downtrodden by Tsarism, landlords and capitalists into a land of socialism. This is a great joy. Today when I see... How united are masses of our people, with what love they remember Lenin, what love they feel for Comrade Stalin....At such times..... I am particularly happy.....".

German fascist monsters who dreamed of destroying the land of Soviets, forgot that in that land live people educated and led by Lenin and Stalin in the spirit of freedom and loyalty to their Soviet country people who are masters of their country.

German imperialism entered into mortal combat with the land of socialism and is being crushed. The gallant Red Army child of the Soviet power is marching forward to Berlin under the banner of Lenin and led by Stalin. Day is not far when the Soviet people who have displayed unheard of heroism in defending freedom and independence of their country, will return to peaceful construction, and our land will flourish even more and be ever victorious under the banner of Great Lenin.

(Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee)

The City Of Lenin

By *PROFESSOR MAVROGIN,*

Dean in the Faculty of History in Leningrad State University

MOSCOW (By Cable)

Scarcely any corner may be found in this city which is not linked with the name of Lenin.

There is the university in which Vladimir Lenin took his law examinations and received his diploma with honours in 1891.

There are houses where he spoke and presided over meetings.

In this city he lived, worked and fought. It was here that he wrote his deathless works and articles.

Under Lenin's guidance the working people of Petrograd arose to fight for their liberty, honour and happiness.

In Smolny during the grey cold day of October 1917 the fate of the people and the country was being decided. A new world was arising in the fire of contest on the streets.

Winter palace was being stormed, While machineguns rattled and heavy shells exploded Lenin and Stalin stood side by side in Smolny as the helmsmen of the Soviet State. Guns of the cruiser Aurora presaged a new era and opened a new page in the history of Russia.

Breaking the truce, in February 1918, German troops began rapidly to advance upon Petrograd. Pskov fell; but the working people arose on Lenin's call to defend Petrograd, their country and their Revolution. Young and old workers strode through the gloomy snowcovered avenues of Petrograd to combat the German hordes. The defenders were strong in will and spirit and emerged victorious.

The Red Army was born in the battles for Pskov and Narva. The enemy was repelled.

Then came 1919. Once more there was a danger. Once more the enemy stood at the gates of the city. In those anxious days Lenin addressed appeals to workers and soldiers of Petrograd. "Fight to the last drop of your blood", he exhorted. "Fight for every foot of the ground; stand firm to the end and victory is near! Victory shall be ours!"

Feverish were the activities in Putilov, Izhorsk and Obukhov plants manufacturing and repairing canons, armoured cars, armoured trains and locomotives. The heroic efforts of the people yielded results and on October 21 the Red Army launched its offensive. The enemy was routed and fled.

In the memorable days of January 1924, when the country was enveloped in mourning on the occasion of Lenin's death, Petrograd was renamed Leningrad in honour of the man who had led the peoples of Russia to those heights from which they saw the entire land and said to themselves, "it is all yours."

Proudly the city donned its new name, the name it shall carry through centuries.

New factories and plants arose. Huge buildings were erected, new avenues, parks and gardens laid new institutes, schools, hospitals and kindergartens were built. As the country's reconstruction continued, the importance of Lenin's city grew.

In the grim days of June 1941 the Soviet land was inundated by the brown flood. The kites of the crooked cross then fell upon the peaceful towns and villages. Hitler's hordes swept rapidly through the land. True to their traditions the people of Leningrad arose for the life and death struggle under the guidance of their best friend Joseph Stalin.

The grimmest experiences, unprecedented sufferings and deadly danger fell to the lot of Leningrad. Enemy's shells began to explode on the streets of the city in the autumn of 1941. At nights the earth heaved under the blows of demolition bombs. While the enemy was driving hard against the city and the fascist monster had already dreamed of invading the great Neva Avenue, plundering palaces and museums, the people of Leningrad arose to defend their city like one man. Lenin's city belted itself with a formidable wall of steel.

They were fighting for their country for their city, its spacious avenues, shady parks, factories and plants, for the universities, their freedom, honour and happiness. There were old workers who remembered Lenin well and young students, professors and sailors, artists and stevedores.

Among the defenders there were Baltic sailors, fightingmen of the destroyer battalions, detachments of the people's volunteers, sappers and building workers. These people fought the enemy from the place where they lived, worked and studied. The Germans were whipped to standstill.

Then came, the grim, though glorious, days of blockade, hunger, cold, darkness, shelling and bombing. But the people of Lenin's city endured it all. Finally the hammer blows of the Red Army drove the Nazis from Leningrad.

Nine hundred days of the city's defence now belong to the past. Those who fought the enemy at the gates of Leningrad are now thrashing the Germans on Order, at Stettin, in Silesia and at the approaches to Berlin. The glorious city of Lenin is healing the wounds it sustained at the hands of the twentieth century vandals. Victory is in offing. The great city bearing the name of Lenin shall flourish as never before.

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WHERE THE UNITED NATIONS MEET

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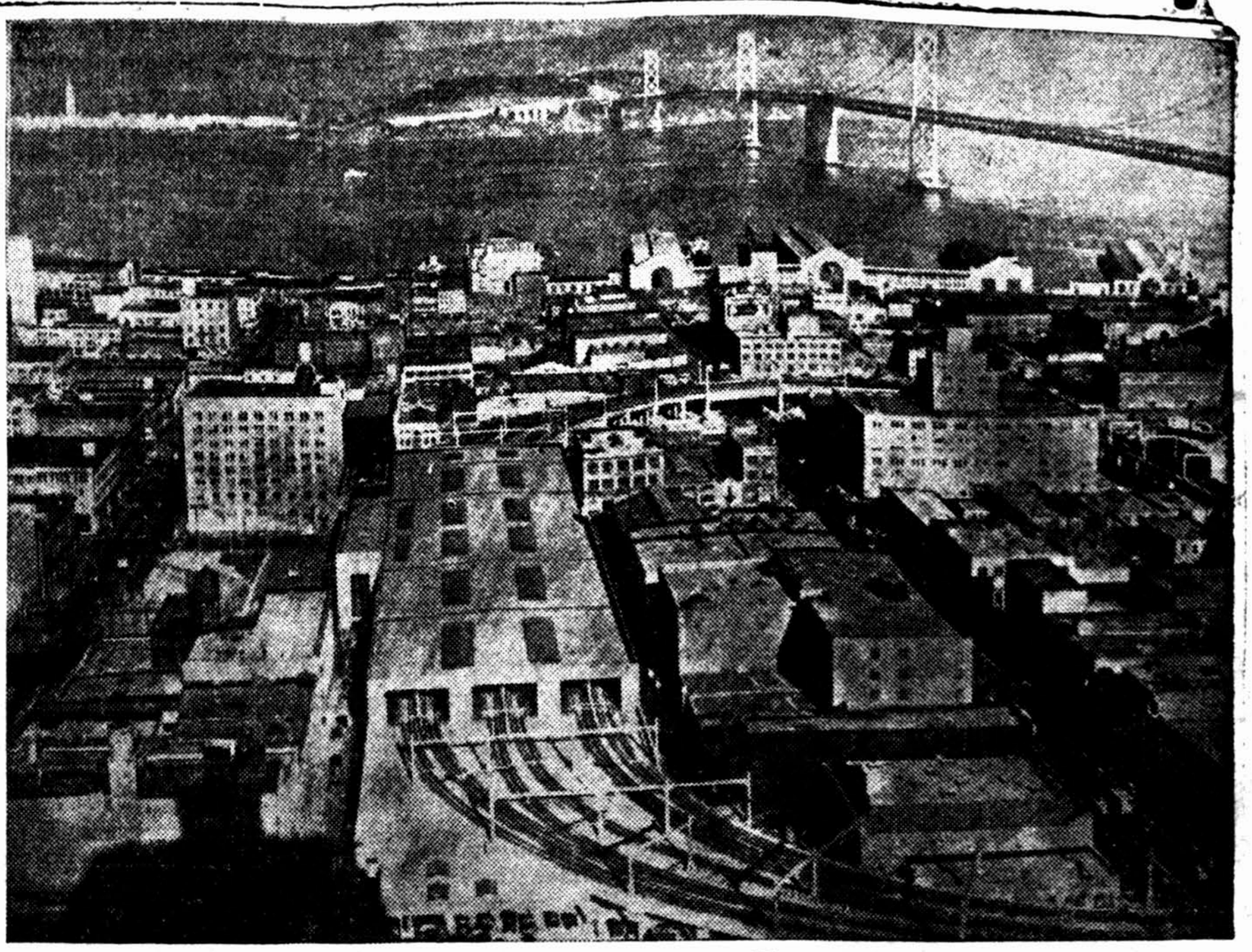

A General View Of San Francisco

The great Pacific port city of San Francisco, California, has reached another milestone in its colourful history by playing host to the international representatives who are meeting there for the United Nations Conference. The delegates are the guests of a city whose population includes Americans descended from 45 different nationalities.

For more than a century and a half these people have lived and worked harmoniously, preserving their Old World cultures even as they became thoroughly integrated in American life. In this conflict they have pooled their efforts to make San Francisco a strategic war area, a focal point for the production and distribution of vital materials to the war zones of the world.

Perhaps more than that of any other American city, San Francisco's past has been marked by dramatic, colourful and often turbulent times. Located at a great national harbor, San Francisco is both a gateway to the Far East and the "backdoor" to the American continent. These factors have been uniquely responsible for its swift growth.

American "Indians" were the first settlers in the Bay City, but it was not until 1776—the year in which the colonists on the Atlantic Coast framed their declaration of independence that a band of Spanish explorers founded the city as a small mission colony. After a period under Mexican rule, San Francisco lived for a year under the flag of an independent "California Republic."

In 1848 California was ceded to the United States. At almost the same time gold was discovered in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Overnight San Francisco became a magnet for an unending stream of fortune hunters, speculators, adventurers, the famous "Forty-Niners" who rolled westward in the fabulous era of the "Gold Rush." The growth of the city was phenomenal. Its population rose from 900 to 2,000 within four months. From every state of the Union, from Asia, Central and South America, the gold seekers rushed into stake their claims founded fortunes.

When California was admitted to the Union, in 1850, San Francisco's population had soared to 50,000. Completion of the trans-continental railway 20 years later finally linked the city to the East.

PERIOD OF LUSTY LIVING

The influx of fortune hunters brought in its wake a period of lusty, vigorous living, crude, spectacular, often lawless, particularly along the waterfront's famed "Barbary Coast." But San Francisco was also laying the basis for a rich social, cultural and economic life. It was building schools, libraries, theaters and commercial buildings. It had become a shipping capital of the hemisphere, a key port to Pacific communications.

THE EARTHQUAKE

Catastrophe struck on April 18, 1906, when a violent earthquake took a heavy toll of life and property. Forty-eight seconds after the first shock flames swept the city. Two days after the fires had subsisded an area of 512 blocks containing nearly 30,000 buildings had been razed; 250,000 persons were left homeless, hundreds of lives were lost. Property damage was estimated at 500 million dollars.

Immediately San Francisco began to rebuild. In 1915 it celebrated its resurrection with the Panama Pacific Exposition. The Diamond Jubilee marked three-quarters of a century of progress in 1925, and in 1939 some 11,000,000 visitors flocked to the Golden Gate Exposition which commemorated the completion of two great bridges across San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate. The Exposition was San Francisco's last major spectacle before the war transformed it into a key military supply, base, production area and shipping center.

Almost over-shadowed by a modern parish church stands the quaint little Mission Dolores, in the heart of San Francisco. The Mission Dolores was founded in 1776 by a group of colonists from Mexico. Construction of the present adobe building was started in 1782.

A city of great scenic beauty, San Francisco rises from seven hills at the tip of the peninsula which separates it from the Pacific Ocean. The area of San Francisco Bay measures 400 square miles, extending from the mouth of Sonoma Creek in the north to Coyote Creek in the south.

Thickly populated urban areas are clustered on both sides of the Bay. San Francisco is the hub of the west-side cities while Oakland, which is linked to San Francisco by the 12-mile Oakland Bridge, is the nucleus of the east-side area. Oakland Bridge is anchored on man-made Treasusre Island, site of the 1939 Exposition. Spanning the mouth of the Bay is Golden Gate Bridge, longest suspension span in the world, measuring 8,940 feet in length.

THE GOLDEN GATE

Before the war approximately 175 steamship lines operated out of the San Francisco port in intercoastal and transocean service. The movement of incoming and outgoing vessels, once signaled to the city by a huge semaphore atop Telegraph Hill, is now indicated by telephone cables in the Marine Exchange Building, linked to lookout stations that keep constant watch on ship movements

The thick fog that often shrouds the Bay area was at one time a serious hazard to navigation, as were the jagged coastline and narrow mouth of Golden Gate Channel which separates the Bay from the Pacific Ocean. Storms and earthquakes added to the danger. Modern navigation and safety techniques have, however, made the harbor safe.

The construction of Golden Gate Bridge was in itself a major feat of engineering, since it is the only structure built across the extreme outer mouth of a major ocean harbor. Uniquely designed, its sweeping lines were planned to withstand the stress of ocean storms, tide and earthquakes and can bear a load of 430,000,000 pounds.

The Bay region is the hub of a thriving fishing industry which in normal times employs more than 2,000 men. Fisherman's Wharf, a a community of blacksmiths, boat builders and tackle merders, is a picturesque waterfront sight.

Civic activities in San Francisco are centered around the eight buildings of the Civic Center. Several U. S. military reserves fringe the city's outskirts. The Presidio is the site of a large military encampment and hospital.

Since 1939 San Francisco's population has soared to 750,000, an increase of 24 percent, created by the steady stream of persons going to work in the city's war industries. To the south of San Francisco are great shipyards and repair docks. The huge Henry J. Kaisar shipyards are located at Richmond, in San Francisco Bay. This key production area employs an army of shipfitters, riveters and laborers. Along the 18-mile waterfront longshoremen and stevedores load the somber convoy vessels. Thousands of other workers are employed in garment and food industries sugar processing, canning and oil refining plants, in supply depots, Navy and Marine Corps headquarters.

CITY PLANNING

Progressive city planning has enabled the city to accommodate its teeming populace. There are 378 miles of tram and bus lines within city limits and the construction of five railroad tunnels for inter-urban electric trains has stimulated the development of new residential districts. A special tunnel has been built for cars and pedestrians, with a "twilight zone" that graduates the change from sun to artificial light. Only a few of the old cable cars that carried passengers up the steep hills now remain.

San Francisco's climate is moderate, with a rainy season in winter and sunshine about two-thirds of the year. Outlying regions of the Bay cities are ruggedly landscaped, thick with forests, impressive thousand-year-old redwood trees and towering Douglas firs. Along the sea the marshes and thickets are replete with wild life. In the waters of the Bay exotic wading birds feed in the swamps.

Often called the "Paris of the Pacific", San Francisco's cosmopolitan background is rich in the cultural heritage of diverse rationalities. Its 10,000 residents of French origin are justly proud of the French Library, founded in 1874, the largest collection of its kind in the United States. Renowned for its Asiatic atmosphere is Chinatown where 20,000 inhabitants live in the largest Chinese settlement outside of Asia. A statue of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, stands as a symbol of the ties linking the peoples of East and West.

CULTURAL CENTER

The city is a cultural center of the west coast, rich in literary tradition and a fertile proving ground for many American writers. Famous literary names of the past, such as Bret Harte and Jack London, were prominent in San Francisco life. John Steinbeck, William Saroyan, Kathleen and Frank Norris, Gertrude Atherton are among other writers of the region. The Pohemian Club, established to stimulate creative life, has entertained international personages such as Sarah Bernhardt, Ellen Terry, Rudyard Kipling, Henry Irving, Helena Modjeska and Ignace Paderewski.

Directed by the noted conductor Pierre Monteux, the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra is one of the finest in the United States. That the

(Continued on Page 17)

The Misunderstood Mahatma

By K. RAMA RAO

A prophet is not the best judge—or the best critic—of himself!

Warning the world not to underestimate Mahatma Gandhi, not to crack jokes about "that toothless old hoodum" in loin cloth—Stuart Gelder in a recent article, called him possibly most loved, most hated, most misunderstood leader in the world. Misunderstood, yes. Misunderstood mostly by himself, shall we say? For, speaking before a large number of people recently, the Mahatma made a confession of faith which, as usual, leaves us more confused than enlightened, more dissatisfied than appeased.

It seems somebody, rather unwisely, asked him to define what a Gandhite was. The Mahatma's plain answer was that there was no Gandhite in India. He was himself not one. He had founded no cult. All that he could claim was that he was a Satyagrahi and therefore he was also non-violent or was trying to be so and he invited everyone in the audience to become one. And so we must take it that the Gandhite is as non-existent as the mare's nest or as the serpent in Iceland. But we can, however, assure ourselves that, cults and creeds apart, there has been at least one good Satyagrahi in the world and that that satyagrahi a Gandhite.

We use language somewhat indifferently. For instance, scholars tell us that there is nothing like a "Mahomedan." It is Islam, and the derivative is "Mussalman." The name is Jesus and "Christ" was added to it. "Christian" is an inevitable linguistic apparition. Probably, Mahatma Gandhi meant it in another sense. A Gandhite, in the true sense of the word and the true practice of the faith, is as rare as radium. It was said by a German philosopher that there was only one Christian in the world and he was crucified. Twenty centuries of Christian precepts hang on the head of mankind, said another, without however doing much good to mankind.

Prophets are not invariably the best judges or the best critics of themselves. It is left to others to propagate their views and to interpret their doctrines. When the Mahatma disclaims having founded any cult or fathered a new spiritual race, he is only in the line of all prophets who made such disclaimers, only to be found out in the end that they did not know what they were about. It is for the prophet to preach from the pulpit or to lay down the law. It is for the disciple or the later day commentator to expound and to interpret. Moses was certainly telling something new to the Jews. But dealing with mankind, he had to take it in the lump and produce heaven-dropped tablets to do the rest of the job for him. While introducing some very dangerous doctrines into current Hindu thought, doctrines that were thoroughly opposed to Brahminical philosophy, Gautama Buddha appeared to be a harmless reformer, one of many before him. It was good that it was so. Its "swadeshi" aspect made it tolerable. And gave it the chance of survival. And while Buddhism has been driven out of this country, Buddha has been absorbed into the Incarnations. Though Hinduism is supposed to have triumphed in the end, it had to swallow, willingly or unwillingly, a whole body of doctrines from Buddhism.

The Modest Jesus

Christ was the most modest of the calendar of great men. Between the New Testament and the Old, there is no family resemblance at all. The Old was an exclusive faith often preaching the religion of revenge. Christ's, with its emphasis on love, was an utter negation of it. And yet he humbly attempted to pass for a minor reformer of his day.

In our own country, we have had ever so many Acharyas, whose superb genius lay in accepting existing dogma and doctrine, theory and theorem, and giving them a mental twist and a radical meaning which altered the nature of their contents. We have one *Bhagawat Gita* for instance but a dozen commentaries, all agreeing in everything excep ttheir content and purpose.

Mahatma Gandhi himself started slowly and with extreme caution. He took hold of existing Hindu institutions and called them his own, even as he wanted to be called their humble adherent. He went all out for the Sanatana Dharma. He appeared to admire the caste system. He even seemed to believe in some of the minutiae of the daily practices. Coupled with this were his primitive economic theories about the spinning wheel, cottage industry, and the cow, that poem of pity, as he called it. He appeared to be a dangerous revivalist, going back upon a century of progressive thought since the days of Ram Mohan Roy.

Revolutionary At Heart

A prophet is however, a source of seismic disturbance to himself as well as to others. His practice belied Mahatma Gandhi's publicly declared confessions. He is a revolutionary at heart, and a revolutionary he has remained—a revolutionary not only in the easy and mundane realm of politics, but in the vital, and often fatal, sphere of social reform and religious practice. In fact, the Congress pledge and the Constructive Programme were thoroughly new to Indian thought. They are a mixture of variegated types of nationalism on a progressive incline. The Congress volunteer is not merely expected to shout a slogan, to wear a uniform, to carry a standard, to fight a battle which in one sense it is easy to do in a subject country flaming out upon the world, but it is also expected, in the interests of the very victory for which he is making his sacrifices, to strengthen his body, to breathe a new spirit, to destroy all that is old and effete in his society, to destroy forces that are out-dated and that unbalance its equipoise, to lay new foundations that will bear the burden of a self-contented and self-evolving superstructure, made of indigenous flesh, blood and bone, and played upon by an indomitable will. The framer of the Congress Pledge was no fasting monk, no mere revivalist, no blind aspirant, but builder of a new society, founder of a new cult, master of a new house.

It is the essence of prophethood that the prophet is a vast, incessant and tireless experimenter, mostly with himself. Unable to get on with parliaments and politicians, Mahatma Gandhi started with what people mistook for passive resistance, resistance of certain anti-Indian laws of South Africa. But in essence it was not passive resistance, but Satyagraha. It is something altogether different. Meek refusal to obey, against, the dictates of conscience an Education Act in England is not the same thing as a deliberate seeking out of ancient wrongs or modern impostures and doing a knightly battle against them, as in the case of the Dandi March and the picking of forbidden salt on a forlorn beach. The one is a pacific and outward, projection of constitutionalism peculiar only because it is heterodox; the other is a flagrant challenge to established authority. In the case of Dandi it took us to the *gabelle* of the French Revolution. This is only an instance, but the whole Gandhian Satyagraha as applied to Indian politics on a mass scale has been the most explosive force in the chapter of human relations. Others before taught it the right to strike and the duty to disobey. But for the first time in man's history, Non-co-operation and Satyagraha, on the foundations of truth and non-violence, were first tried in India, and tried as a moral equivalent of war. If it was a new discovery, it was also a new weapon. It was rather an invention, an invention with all the dynamic contents of a gigantic shell-shock.

Prophet Of New Faith?

That "toothless old hoodum in loin cloth" has sprung another shell upon the world this month. Repudiating his past pretensions and preachings, he has given a revised version of his views on Hinduism, views which pronounce the sentence of death on it. Instead of undertaking the thankless task of going through the forest of his writings to find out what he has or has not said about caste, he said; "I wish to say that the caste in Hinduism as we know it is an anachronism, must hinder the growth of true religion, and must go if both Hinduism and India are to live and grow from day to day everybody knows that the Congress, from its inception, has not been and is not now an orthodox Hindu body. It is a supremely heterdox democratic body and is daily becoming more and more so probably because of my fostering care." This is primarily a condemnation of the Hindu society as unfit to bear the burden of a democratic polity, unless it broadbases its foundations and reinforces the concrete that binds it. The Pied Piper has piped us into a new land of belief where we have lost our moorings and have to draw up fresh charts. When one says that all good Hindus should consider themselves the equals of the so called hereditary bhangis and do their own scavenging themselves, and more certainly when one means it, and can demonstrably do it oneself he is no mere wobbler or doctrinaire speaking. He is a revolutionary. He is the founder of a new cult. He is the prophet of a new faith.

Silent... and efficient

Silent of necessity and efficient through toil and untiring diligence, the ships of the Royal Indian Navy take their place with those of the Navies of the United Nations in the greatest sea war ever waged. India's lengthy coastline grows no shorter and India's Naval Forces are ever expanding offering opportunities to the pick of India's youth to share the responsibility of safeguarding India's shores by obtaining a commission in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve

R·I·N

India's Navy

Details can be obtained from the Secretary of your nearest Selection Board, your District Magistrate, Commissioner of Police, or Recruiting Office, or D. A. A. G. (Rtg) at Bombay.

A proud appointment in itself, a commission in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve also has many additional advantages. For example, there is no doubt that the training and subsequent experience gained while serving in the R. I. N. will provide many men with extremely fine qualifications for a successful career in civil life. Also, Government are keeping vacant a large number of posts under their control. These posts will later be filled by men who have served with India's Forces. Vast plans are now being made to enable candidates from the Services to undergo special training at Government expense, in selected trades and professions. Those youths who give up their University studies to join the Services are entitled to valuable post-war educational concessions whereby they may continue their studies after the war. Actual details may be obtained from Universities.

AAA49

U. S. AND BRITAIN REJECT NAZI OFFER

BATTLE OF BERLIN

Russians Capture Templehof Aerodrome

MOSCOW: The Soviet communique on Friday night confirmed the reports of the capture of Templthof aerodrome, near Berlin.

Berlin's important industrial district of Neukoelln was also captured besides Steglitz and Schmargendorf in the south-western part of the city.

More than 8,000 Germans were killed in street fighting in Tiergarten during the day, reports a supplement to last night's Soviet Communique.

Ships of the Baltic Fleet sank a transport of 7,000 tons and two fast-landing barges. Another transport of 3,000 tons, six landing barges and nine German cutters were sunk by naval aircraft in the southern part of the Baltic.

New Soviet-American Link-Up

MOSCOW, April 28 (Reuter): The "Red Star" today reported a new link-up with Americans and added that junctions had now been made on a wide front.

A suggestion is made in Moscow that a memorial should be erected at Torgau to perpetuate the initial linkup there.

HITLER'S GOVT. IN SALZBURG

LONDON, April 28 (Globe): Hitler has removed his Government to the Austrian city of Salzburg, near the Bavarian frontier, says Express Service from Berne.

Von Ribbentrop, Economics Minister Fritz Fulk, and Labour Minister Dr. Ley, are reported to be there with the Fuehrer.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TWO GERMAN TOWNS

LONDON, April 28 (Reuter): In the north the Red Army has captured Prenzlau, 88 miles from the British Second Army's line in Wittenberge area south-east of Hamburg, while east of Berlin the Russians have taken Rathenow, 20 miles from the U. S. Ninth Army east of Stendal

REDS CAPTURE SEVERAL TOWNS

MOSCOW, (Saturday Night) April 28 (Reuter): Several towns including Pasevalk 11 miles west of Stettin, have been captured by Marshal Rokossovsky's troops, announces an Order of the day

Strasburg, 33 miles west of Stettin, and Torgelow 25 miles northwest of Stettin, have also been captured.

LENINGRAD DID IT IN WORST DAYS OF SIEGE

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 28.

The maps the Red Army is using in Berlin battle were printed at Leningrad at the height of its siege.

The order for these maps reached the Department of Military Cartography amidst German bombardment. The enemy lines were only six miles away. Cartograhpers who mapped Berlin for the Soviet forces were half-starving as a result of the blockade. The fiingers that filled details of military targets were nearly frozen but the job was done in time.

The maps were ready on the day the troops of the Leningrad front broke the blockade.

ALLIES CAPTURE TWO ITALIAN TOWNS

ALLIED HQ, ITALY April 28 (Reuter): American Fifth Army spearheads are approaching the city of Bergamo, 30 miles north east of Milan. A Fifth Army column advanced 30 miles yesterday and captured an important airfield near Bergamo

Fifth Army elements have captured Ghedi, nine miles from Brescia. Eighth Army troops in their drive for Padua have taken Rovigo

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY)

NEW YORK April 28.

Previous Closing	22.64
Today's Opening	22.66
Difference	+02
Today's Closing	22.61
Difference	—03

LATEST NIGHT QUOTATIONS

Silver after opening at Rs 132/8 advanced to Rs 133/8 and finally closed at Rs 132/14 Latest War News had depressing effect on Bullion Prices. Silver declined to Rs 129/8 after the close but then recovered and the rate at about 10.30 p m was Rs 131/4.

Gold opened at Rs 76/8 advanced to Rs 78 and closed at Rs 77/4 The price dropped to Rs 75 on peace rumours but late at night steadied at Rs 75/14

Cotton price was quoted in private at around Rs 408.

Himmler's Proposal Of Surrender Cold-Shouldered

HITLER NOT IN PICTURE

Downing Street Reiterates That Only Unconditional Surrender To Big Three Will Be Entertained

LONDON, April 28. (U.P.A.): The British and American Governments have rejected a German bid for a separate peace with the Anglo-Americans, insisting that the only terms available to the Nazis are unconditional surrender to all the Allies, including Soviet Russia, according to reports here to-night.

MESSAGE FROM HIMMLER

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28: From Paul Scott Rankine, Reuter's Special Correspondent:—

A message from Himmler guaranteeing German unconditional surrender to Britain and United States has been conveyed to British and United States Governments, according to information sent to Mr. Stettinius, M. Molotov and Mr. Eden at San Francisco, it was authoritatively stated in official circles here, last night.

Hitler Not In It

The move which is regarded by Allied leaders as a last-minute attempt to split the unity of the Big Three, is understood to have the backing of the German High Command but not of Hitler and of a section of the Nazi hierarchy still loyal to him.

Himmler is authoritatively stated here to have infomed the Western Allies that he is in a position to arrange unconditional surrender and that he himself is in favour of it.

Britain and United States have informed those who delivered Himmler's message that they will accept unconditional surrender only on behalf of all the Allies.

British Govt. Keeps Mum

LONDON, April 28 (Reuter): The British Government in a statement to-day reported that they had no information to give about the unconditional surrender reports, and emphasised that the closest accord prevailed between the three Great Powers.

offensive across the Rhine a similar offer was carried to Stockholm in the names of both Hitler and Himmler by Dr. Fritz Hesse. One further condition then attached to it was that these two should be left in power.

The fact that Hitler is not mentioned now may be due to the realisation that the Allies would never treat with him anyhow or to the desire not to connect his name with the shame of surrender.

At any rate the offer confirms that the Nazis have recognised the impossibility of prolonged "redoubt" resistance and are now only trying to save their political future by the twin devises of making mischief between the Allies and allowing Hitler to die as a "hero."

"New York Times" Story

NEW YORK, Saturday: (Reuter): A Washington despatch to the "New York Times" said today: "Reports from authoritative sources—reports that are more insistent than have been previously heard in this capital—indicated tonight that Nazi Germany had made known its willingness to surrender unconditionally to the United States and Britain, but not to the Soviet Union, and that the Western Allies have told the negotiators they will accept 'only for all.'

The reports have stirred the belief here that a formal peace offer from Germany was imminent. This information is not made public officially, but has come from several responsible sources."

Dittmar Surrenders To Allies

LONDON, April 27, (Reuter): Lieutenant General Kurt Dittmar, German military analyst, surrendered in Magdeburg. He told the captors that the war would be over in a few days and Hitler would die in Berlin cables Reuter's Correspondent with the United States Ninth Army.

The statement emphasised "that only unconditional surrender to the three major Powers will be entertained."

DOWNING STREET STATEMENT

The statement issued from ten Downing Street said: "It has been recorded by Reuter that unconditional surrender was offered by Himmler to Britain, United States only. Further that Britain and the United States replied saying that they will not accept unconditional surrender except on behalf of all the Allies including Russia.

No doubt, at a time like this, all kinds of reports of proposals for German surrender from various parts of the German Reich are rife as these are in harmony with the enemy's desperate situation.

His Majesty's Government have no information to give about any of them at this moment but it must be emphasised that only unconditional surrender to the Three Major Powers will be entertained and the closest accord prevails between the Three Powers."

Basis Of Offer Of Surrender

LONDON, April 28 (Reuter): Heinrich Himmler's offer of surrender to the Western Allies, only now confirmed by official circles at the San Francisco Conference, is completely in line with the action of Germany's rulers in recent weeks—including those which have been proclaimed in Hitler's name.

It was an order to the German troops signed by Adolf Hitler and issued on April 16 which first asked the German Army to fight a decisive battle in the east without mentioning the Western Front any more. It was again Hitler himself who was credited by Goebbels a week later with the "decision of historic significance" to withdraw troops from the west to throw them in the battle for Berlin.

It will also be recalled that only a week before the opening of Allied

STOP PRESS

TIME LIMIT FOR GERMANY TO SURRENDER

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter): Morgan Beatty, National Broadcasting Corporation Correspondent in a broadcast from Washington today said that Britain and America had given Germany until Tuesday night to reply to their statement that Germany's offer of unconditional surrender would be acceptable provided it included Russia.

U. S. ALIGNS HERSELF WITH U.K.

A United Press of America dispatch from Washington reported that the American Government made virtually the same statement.

WASHINGTON, April 28 (U.P.A.): The White House Press Secretary, Joseph Daniels said: "There can be no unconditional surrender by Germany unless it is offered to all the Allies.

MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS IN EMDEN AND WILHELMSHAFEN

LONDON, April 28 (U.P.A.): Radio Paris said that Montgomery's troops entered the suburbs of Emden and Wilhelmshafen.

MORE ALLIED GAINS

ROME, April 28 (U.P.A.): Allied troops have captured Brescia and Bergamo, an official communique announced to-night

GOLD PRICE UNAFFECTED

The Treasury Department this afternoon said that the U. S. Senate has taken NO action affecting the price of gold.

HITLER'S DAYS NUMBERED

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (U. P. A.): A high British source told the 'United Press of America' that Himmler 'had sent word by Stockholm to the United States and British Governments that Hitler "may not live another 24 hours."

PATCH'S TROOPS TAKE AUGSBURG

With U. S. Seventh Army, April 28 (Reuter): Augsburg, the third largest town in Bavaria, was captured to-day by Gen. Patch's Seventh Army.

BREMEN CLEARED

S.H.A.E.F., PARIS (Saturday): Gen. Eisenhower's communique to-day said:

The pocket south of Stuttgart has been eliminated except for stragglers, while that in the Black Forest area about 250 square miles is being steadily reduced. The whole of Bremen including docks has been cleared. On Thursday Allies in the west took over 46,000 prisoners.

SEVENTH ARMY 11 MILES FROM AUSTRIAN BORDER

United States Seventh Army troops streaming south from the Danube have reached Kempten, 11 miles from the Austrian border.

They have seized intact a bridge over the Lech river and pushed eastward to Landsberg, less than 30 miles south-west of Munich.

REVOLT IN MUNICH

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the U. S. 3rd Army, April 28: Munich radio has reported a revolt in Bavaria's capital and has requested Allied planes to bomb Kesselring's headquarters

Later the Bavarian Freedom Radio declared that Ritter Von Epp, Hitler's 76-year-old State Commissioner for Bavaria "has decided to break off the fight which has become senseless, against the Americans and their Allies. In this hour it said: "There is but one thing that matters, namely, calmly and with faith in the new leadership to see to it that the bloodshed is discontinued and the calamity which has befallen the German people is not aggravated by fight between Germans and Germans. Preserve calm and order, thereby making it possible for the new leadership to bring life back to normal as quickly as possible"

Reuter's Continental observer adds, Von Epp is by tradition an ardent Nazi with a lifelong record of atrocities. Long before the first world war he took part in the suppression of the Herero rising in South-west Africa by methods of extermination which caused an outcry even in the German Reichstag. In 1919, he led a Reichswehr expedition against the Bavarian Soviet Republic in the course of which hundreds of workers were taken from their flats, and shot at random. It was under Von Epp's command that Capt. Ernst Roehm, later Chief of the Brownshirts, started Hitler on his political career in the Munich Beer Cellar.

Nazis Driven Out

Reuter's radio station to-day heard a radio station announcing itself as transmitter of "Freiheitsaktion Bayern" (Bavarian Freedom Movement) stating that the Bavarian Freedom Movement has taken over Government powers in Munich and cleared out the Nazis.

HITLER AND GOEBBELS SHOT?

LONDON, April 28 (U.P.A.): Adolf Hitler and his Propaganda Minister Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, were shot three days ago, according to a report reaching the Swiss border post of St. Margrethen. The report, which was brought out of Germany by a very high diplomat, did not say whether they had been killed or merely wounded.

INCOME-TAX RELIEF

NEW DELHI, April 28 (A.P.I.): Income-tax relief in respect of earned income is given by an Ordinance issued tonight. The Ordinance lays down that "the tax hall not be payable by an assessee in respect of such portion, if any, of the earned income included in his total income as ir directed by the annual act of the central legislature fixing the rate or rates of tax or any year to be deducted in making an assessment for that year, and for the purposes of determining the rates at which incometax (but not supertax) is payable by the assessee for that year his total income shall be deemed to be the total income reduced by the said portion."

DALADIER AND GAMELIN IN PARIS

PARIS, April 28 (U.P.A.): The French Telegraph Agency reported reliably, that Eduard Herriot, former premier Daladier, Reynaud and Gen. Gamelin arrived safely in France.

Jap Troops' Disposition

Likely To Resume Operations Against U. S. Base Of Laohokow North-West Of Hankow

CHUNGKING, April 27. (Reuter): The Japanese are likely to resume their operations against Laohokow, the American air base 200-miles north-west of Hankow, according to the Chinese Military spokesman, who said the Japanese had concentrated fresh troops at the nearby base of Nanyang, cables Graham Barrow Reuter's Special Correspondent in Chungking.

The Japanese were also converging on Chihkiang, the American air base, 250 miles from Chungking and one column had reached a point 60 miles from the base.

The spokesman thought it unlikely the Japanese would drive westward into Shensi province which would ultimately threaten Chungking itself.

U. S. Forces On Mindanao Within Sight Of Davao Gulf

UNITED STATES PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS GUAM, April 27. (Reuter): American troops have captured highest land of southern Okinawa, announces Admiral Nimitz to-day.

MANILA: American forces on the Philippine island of Mindanao have advanced within sight of Davao Gulf while others on northern Luzon seized positions overlooking the Balete pass, General MacArthur announced in his communique on Friday.

SECOND INVASION OF NEGROS.

United States amphibious forces carried out the second invasion of Negros island on April 26. Landings were made without opposition on the southern tip of the island at Damaguete.

All the landing craft were unloaded within four hours. The Japanese began systematically destroying Damaguete before American troops swept in and captured the nearby airfield.

Negros was first invaded on the north-west coast on March 29.

REWARD Rs.5,000

"FORTIS" (Vitamin Tonic) offers a surprising increase in Vitality and Energy within the first 24 hours and makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. If you suffer from loss of vigour, weak memory and body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly skin, depression and poor sleep, there is a new hope for you of restoring your youthful vigour and vitality. It has proved to be a BOON to unfortunate millions whom nature has not blessed with charming face, solid flesh, blood and bones. With the use of "FORTIS" you will find a sudden change in your appearance. It improves your looks, increases your height, puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It makes appetite so keen that even a weak man can easily digest one pound or more of butter every day. The great Scientists and Experienced Doctors in America have been astonished and amazed to see the results given by "FORTIS." It has made 100 years old men young again. If you are too thin, you will find a rapid increase in weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. You will get lovely improvement in features and charms like past young days when your skin was smooth and fresh. Start taking "FORTIS" immediately and live for 100 years young fit, strong and healthy with Roses on the face. Reward of Rs. 5,000 will be awarded to any one who proves the inefficacy of this most wonderful medicine. Price Rs. 5 only (Postage and Packing free). Write your name and address in BLOCK LETTERS while sending the order.

THE WHITEWAY CHEMICAL WORKS
P. O. Box No. 320, LAHORE.

India's Liberation Imperative For World Peace

British Communist Leaders Demand Leaders' Immediate Release In May Day Greetings

LONDON, April 20. (By Cable).

The following is the text of the May Day Message of Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, to the Indian people cabled to "Peoples War".

"On behalf of the Communist Party of Great Britain I send May Day greetings to the people of India. This May Day brings the dawn of victory over Europe; the armies of liberation are sweeping irresistibly forward, crushing and grinding the Nazi barbarians. This victory over Europe will give us added inspiration and confidence to turn to the task of defeating Japan, thus removing for ever the shadow of aggression which has cast itself over China, Burma, India and other Eastern countries for so long. We declare for the giving of our full support to this and of the achievement of speedy victory in the Far East.

RELEASE LEADERS IMMEDIATELY.

"In this hour of victory in the West, we reaffirm our conviction that the liberation of India is indispensable for the achievement of lasting peace. Therefore, we demand the immediate release of Indian political prisoners and the opening of negotiations with leading Indian parties for the establishment of a National Government that can lead the Indian people forward by our side. We are confident that a Free India can and will play a great part in building world peace and security.

"Among the nations joined together to-day regardless of their political systems, the Soviet Union stands out as the most powerful inspiration and influence in relation to the perspectives of world peace and settlement.

"Peace must enable the peoples of all nations to enjoy democratic freedom and shape their own way of life, free from outside interference. This aim is contained in the Yalta Declaration and summed up in its pledge to remove "the economic, social and political causes of war."

"On this May Day, with hope for the future, and pride in the achievements of the armed forces of Allied Nations, we pledge ourselves to fight alongside our Indian comrades for the birth of a New World in which all men and all nations will be free from the scourge of poverty and exploitation.

Super Forts Again Raid Kyushu

WASHINGTON, April 27. (Reuter): American Super Forts for the third day running attacked air fields in Kyushu the southern most of the Japanese home islands, with good results. One Superfortress was lost.

EDWIN PAULEY TO HEAD U. S. DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

WASHINGTON April 27. (Reuter): President Truman has appointed Edwin Pauley as head of the United States delegation to Moscow on the Big Three War Reparations Commission. Pauley will have the personal rank of Ambassador.

His assistant, Isador Lubin, will rank as Minister. Both will act as the President's personal representatives.

Mudie Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 26. (A.P.I.): Sir Francis Mudie, Home Member, returned to Delhi today.

AMERICAN AND LONDON HELP FOR BENGAL RELIEF

CALCUTTA, April 27 (A.P.I.): The American Friends' Service Committee and the Friends' Ambulance unit have offered a donation of Rs. 28,800 in six monthly instalments of Rs. 4,800 to the Bengal Medical Relief Coordination Committee of which Dr. B. C. Roy is the President. The first instalment has already been received, says the Secretary of the B.M.R.C.C.

The Indian Famine Relief Committee, London, has sent Rs. 7,500 to the B.M.R.C.C. through Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central).

NEW MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

D. N. Mukherjee Defeats League Candidate

CALCUTTA, April 27. (A.P.I.): Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, leader of the Hindu Mahasabha Party, was elected Mayor of Calcutta, at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation today.

Mr. Samsul Huq, an Independent Muslim candidate, was elected Deputy Mayor.

Mr. Mukherjee defeated his rival Muslim League candidate Mr. D. J. Cohen by 48 votes to 41, while Mr. Huq polled 48 votes as against 40 secured by his rival candidate Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghosh.

The bloom in your cheeks

If Anaemia has robbed the bloom try

VINKOLA

It rejuvenates the worn out tissues, gives extra energy and cheers up the mind.

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DISTRIBUTORS FOR BOMBAY.
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GIVES IDEAL RESULTS IN ALL CLIMATES

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6, CHURCH LANE, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY TALKIES' *Next Attraction!*

PRATIMA

Starring:
SWARNALATA, DILEEP KUMAR, SHAH NAWAZ, JYOTI, P. F. PITHAWALA.
Produced By: M. I. DHARAMSEY
Directed By: JAIRAJ

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra II Vad 2, 2001
Muslim: Jamadil-Avval 16, 1364
Parsi: Avan 28, 1314
Sunrise 7.12 a m. Sunset 8-0 p m.
Hightide: 1-40, 14-27
Lowtide: 7-45, 20.16

To-day's Engagements

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJAN SAMAJ: Hirikatha on Rukmini Kalyanam. By Br Sri Thirumali Bhagavathar" today at 9 p m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Annual General Body Meeting today at 10 a m at the Poddar College Hall, Matunga.

MASS SPINNING AT MATUNGA: There will be a Mass Spinning programme at the South Indian Association premises Matunga G.I.P. today at 5-30 p m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. K N Krishnamurti will speak on 'The Ideal State' at 11-30 a m today at the Premier School premises, Telang Road, Matunga.

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: Bhajan and Dasbodha by Sri H Shankar Rau, today from 6.30 a m to 8 and Bhajan and a talk on Jnaneshwari by U. Sanjiv Rao from 5 p m to 7.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Today 9 p m Veena and Vocal Music by Mrs. Sundaramma Raghaviah, Kuver Kunj, Parsi Colony, Dadar

VARIETY DANCE RECITAL: By Sri Gopalakrishna's party at 6 p m today at the South Indian Education Society's High School, Matunga.

JANJIRA C. K. P WOMEN'S A. SAMMELAN: Under the auspices of the Janjira C. K. P. Samajik Sangh, Dadar Bombay the above Sammelan will be held to-day at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dada, at 6 p m.

IN AID OF WORKERS' NIGHT SCHOOL

Today Sunday at 10 a m a show of New Theaters' film "Bari Didi" has been arranged at Kamal Talkies, Sandhurst Road, in aid of the Workers' Free Night School (42 Kennedy Bridge).

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY, Sjt. C. J. Krishnaswami, will speak on "Gochara System" today at 5 p m (N T) at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Rajratna V. D. Satghare, will deliver a public lecture at the "Anand Vihara", today at 10 a m (S T), on "Religion, Its Need".

VAISHYA EKIKARAN MANDAL: General meeting will be held today Sunday 5 p m at Btri's Chawl, Grant Road to consider a scheme for forming a Society for the purpose of giving help for higher education and to elect a Managing Committee.

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB: At the monthly meeting of the Dairat-Ul-Adab (Literary Circle), Bombay Prof E Namazi, will read a paper on "A Descriptive Study of expressions for identical objects by Poets" at Rahat Basar Manzil Mahim today at 5.30 p m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLEM LEAGUE: Under the auspices of the Constructive Programme and Literacy Sub-Committees the opening ceremony of the "Bazme-Ahbab Public Reading Room and Library and Adult Literacy Class" will be performed today at 6 p m (S T) at Masjid Building, New Nagpada, Dr Alban D'Souza, The Mayor of Bombay will preside.

ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: The Variety Entertainment arranged by the Bombay City Adult Education Committee will be staged at the Royal Opera House today at 9-30 a m (N S T) Mr Motiram Narayan Desai, Topiwale will preside.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SAMITHI: The Third Anniversary will be held today at 9.30 a m (N S T) under the presidentship of Mr H F M Reddi, in the premises of K R Kama Oriental Institute Apollo Street.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SAMITHI: The Hon. Gen. Secretary, The Karnataka Vidyarthi Samithi (Regd.) writes from 142, Bora Bazar Street, Bombay.

"With reference to two announcements appearing in Saturday's "Sentinel", under the capition "Karnataka Vidyarthi Samithi" I have to state that the Karnataka V. Samithi having its registered office at 142 Bora Bazzar Fort, Bombay, is a registered body. The 3rd anniversary meeting of which will be held on Sunday (6th May 1945) at 1 p m (N S T), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, under the presidentship of Prof P Jairaj as already announced. It is requested that members and the public will not be misguided by the other announcement, appearing in the same column in the same issue."

AROUND OUR CINEMAS

Sunday Morning Shows

METRO: 10 a.m.: "Bathing Beauty", with Red Skelton and Esther Williams.
STRAND 10-30 a.m.: "Mrs. Miniver" with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon.
EROS—10 a.m.: "The Thief of Bagdad with Jon Justin and Sabu.
REGAL—10-30 a.m.: "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" with June Haver.
CAPITOL—10 a.m.: "The Forest Rangers".
AURORA—"The Citadel" with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell.
PALACE—"Mrs. Miniver."

MEMORIAL TO BE RAISED TO LATE SHRI SHUKLA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association a largely attended meeting of the members and of the friends and admirers of the late Shri. S. U. Shukla was held in the University Convocation Hall on Friday, Principal M. T. Vyas presided.

A resolution mourning the death of late Shri. Shukla and appreciating his valuable services to the cause of education and the teaching profession, was passed by all those who were present standing in silence for two minutes.

Principal M. T. Vyas, Prof. Khadye, Lt. Col. Jelal Shah, Dean of the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Principal R. K. Marzaban, Mr. B. Abreo, Principal A. R. Dawood and Shri. Dhirubhai Desai paid glowing tributes to the qualities and work of Shri Shukla.

Another resolution regarding the raising of a fitting memorial in appreciation of his great services to the cause of education was unanimously passed. Miss. K. Khandwala, Principal Nurullah, Rev. Fr. L. Raymond and Shri. R. N. Vakil spoke in support of the resolution.

"The following were appointed as conveners of the Shukla Memorial Fund Committee."

Principals R. N. Vakil; C. A. Christie; P. O. Upadhya and Dhirubhai M. Desai.

Address: All communication to Hansraj Morarji Public School, Worli, Bombay 18.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8.15 News (E). 8-30 Bhavgeet. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9.10 To-morrow. 9-15 U. M. Maniar. 9-25 Indumati Chaubal. 9-40 Nisar Husain (Baroda). 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-10 R. N. Karkare. 11-45 Mumtaz Begam. 12.0 Vimal Patki.

12-20 p.m. Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin). 12.45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12.55 News (H). 1-0 Feroze Nizami. 1.30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 2-30 Music from Film. 4-20 Children's Programme (M). 5.0 Mumtaz Begam. 5-15 R. N. Karkare. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5.55 Locals. 6-0 Vimal Patki. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6.45 Matters of Moment. 6.50 Indumati Chaubal. 7-0 U. M. Maniar. 7-15 Feroze Nizami. 7.50 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin). 8-15 News (M). 8.30 News (G). 8.45 Playing Something. 9-0 News (H). 9.20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Rise of Middle Class (E). 10.0 Amnesia on Ice. 10.30 Yehudi Menuhins Orchestra.

Progressive Writers And People's Theatre

A meeting of the Progressive Writers' Association and the People's Theatre Association will be held today (Sunday), at 4 p m at Deodhar School of Music, opp Oepra House. Some new plays will be read out.

8th
and
FINAL
WEEK

CHARLIE
in SUN ARTS
USPAR
Ishwarlal, Suvarnalata
Chandramohan, Kanhaiyalal
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p. m.
Booking 10 to 12 & 2-30 to 5
An EVERGREEN Release

Poem
of
FIDELITY

Director:
DWARKA
KHOSLA

Producer:
MADHAV
KALE

Music:
C. RAMCHANDRA

An EVERGREEN Release

They CAME—
They CONQUERED
The HEART of BOMBAY—
Indian Screen's
Most Sensational
Pair of Stars
SHANTA
APTE
(Courtesy: S. A. Concerns)
and
MOTILAL
in Sanjivan Arts
SAWAN
CHANDRAPRABHA
Pratimadevi, Qayamali,
Sushil Sahu, Leela Pande
Now Running to
PACKED HOUSES AT
SUPER
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Sat. Sun., Matinee at 1 p.m.
Booking 9 to 11 & 4 to 6.

THIS IS INDIA'S CHALLENGE TO HOLLYWOOD.

GRAND GALA OPENING
On THURSDAY,
3rd MAY At 9-30 P. M.
DALSUKH
PANCHOLI
TURNS BACK THE CLOCK.
Presents A Romance To Be
Enjoyed with your Sweetheart.
Starring:
SWEET RAGINI
JAYANT, GYANI, NAFIS BEGUM
and GULAM MOHAMED.
It is a story of thousand years
ago, enriched by the imagination
of hundred generations.

DAILY:
4, 7, 9-45.
Fri. Sat. & Sun.
Matinee at 1 p.m.

SHIRIN FARHAD

Advance Booking 9-30 a.m. to
12-30 p.m.
2-30 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
A PRAKASH-EVERGREEN RELEASE.

BOOK YOUR SEAT AT
CAPITOL

Bombay University

NINE NEW COLLEGES TO BE AFFILIATED

Senate Special Requisition Meeting Gives Approval

The affiliation of nine different colleges proposed to be started in June next in various parts of the Bombay Presidency and in Sind, was approved by a special requisition meeting of the Bombay University Senate on Saturday.

Mr. B. J. Wadia presided.

At the outset, Mr. Wadia referred to the demise of Mr. S. U. Shukla who was a member of the Senate since 1931.

By a series of amendments Dr. G. M. Kurulkar sought to raise the question of the salaries and conditions of service of teachers and professors. A debate ensued on the first amendment, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Justice Mr. Chagla, Mr. M. V. Donde and others supporting the amendment. The amendment was opposed mostly on the ground that it was a wrong method, involving as it did a discrimination against new colleges, of enforcing what was undoubtedly desirable. Those who supported this view included Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Justice H. V. Divatia, Dr. K. G. Naik and the Hon. Rupchand Bilaram. The amendment was negatived.

NINE NEW COLLEGES

The following is the list of the colleges affiliated: the Sorabji Burjorji Garda College, Navsari for Inter Arts; The Central Education Society's College at Malavan, for Inter Arts; The Maharashtra Education Society's Girl's college at Poona for Inter Arts; a college at Bassein for Inter Arts. the Sind Collegiate Board's college at Karachi for Intermediate in Commerce, Maharashtra Education Society's colege at Poona for Inter Arts and Science; The Lingayat Education Association's College at Bijapur for Inter Arts and Science, he Ratnagiri Education Society's college at Ratnagiri for Inter Arts and Science and the Khandesh Education Society's College at Jalgaon for Inter Arts and Science.

The Syndicate had recommended the approval of all these applications for affiliation except in the case of the proposed Maharashtra Education Society's College at Poona. In that case they had not recommended affiliation. To the motion moved by Prof. K. T. Shah, in terms recommended by the Syndicate, Principal K. M. Khadye moved an amendment that the affiliation be approved subject to certain conditions. He stated that the Syndicate had not recommended approval because they were not convinced of the soundness of the financial position of the college. The Society, however, had since succeeded in paying off a sum of Rs. two lakhs for which the proposed college building was a security. The amendment was carried, although it was opposed by Dr. D. D. Karve and others, who pleaded that the finances of the Society which was to run the college was not at all satisfactory.

The Senate also turned down the application of the Dhulia Education Society's application for the affiliation of a college at Dhulia as also of the Khalsa College, Bombay for the B.Sc. course in Principal Chemistry, Subsidiary Physics and Principal Mathematics.

B.Sc. EXAM RESULTS

The following are the numbers of the successful candidates in the B.Sc. (Tech.) Examination held by the University of Bombay in March, 1945:

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION Nos: 19 29 31 51.

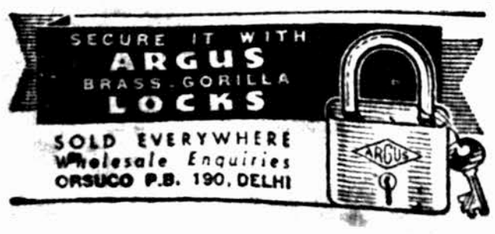
PASS Nos.: 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 25 26 27 28 30 32 33 34 35 36 38 39 40 41 42 44 45 47 48 49 52 53 54 55 56.

The Byramji Ratanji Lentin Technological Scholarship has been awarded to G. D. Joshi.

The Mrs. Amelia Viegas Scholarship in Technology has been awarded to V. G. Rajadyaksha.

First Year B.Sc. (Tech.) German Translation Examination: Nos: 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 22 23 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 35 41 45 46 51.

BOMBAY, April 27 (A.P.I.): It is understood that Sardar K. M. Panikar, Prime Minister of Bikaner State, has been elected Vice President of the Royal India Society in England.



NEW MOVE FOR RACIAL ZONING IN NATAL

European Amendment To Housing Act, A Camouflage For Segregation

(From Our Correspondent)

DURBAN, April 27.

Stating that the Minister should get a little manganese into his constitution and steel himself against the insidious demands of Indians, Mr. Neate said in Parliament that Government should compose a new set of "Thou Shalt Not's" for Indians. "Government is only playing with the question. We are procrastinating and fiddling while Natal is being offered up on the altar of expediency", he continued.

In reply, Senator Clarkson maintained that Indians had observed the spirit of the Pegging Act in other towns of Natal and that while the Durban City Council was largely to blame for the situation that had arisen today, it recognised its responsibility. He described the difference between the Pretoria Agreement and subsequent ordinances, as that between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. He informed the House that Parliament intended to give effect to the spirit of the ordinances by amending the Housing Act to be introduced this session. "If we can get over this housing difficult then most of the difficulty, so far as Natal is concerned, will have been disposed of". He said and continued to insist that wealthy Indians had been responsible for the Pegging Act.

Referring to the franchise, he recalled his speech on the need for giving communal representation in Legislative Assemblies, ephasising again: "We have got to play the game with them."

No official information is available on the proposed amendment of the Housing Act. It is understood it will have general application for expropriation, for town planning and reselling to the public, of course by local authorities, with restrictive clauses against Indians, and will be used to achieve the zoning principles recommended by the Natal Post-war Works and reconstruction Commission. In other words, the amending legislation is expected to be administered in order to achieve racial zoning, without giving legislative impression of segregation.

ALLIED TROOPS 62 MILES FROM PORT OF RANGOON

KANDY, April 28 (A.P.I.): Following is to-day's S.E.A.C. communique:

LAND: 14th Army Front: After an advance of 56 miles in 24 hours, powerful armoured spearheads, followed by British and Indian infantry moving south-west along the Axis of the main trunk road and railway, are 62 miles from the port of Rangoon.

Guerilla forces operating on the flank and ahead of our troops are materially assisting in the advance.

On the east bank of the Irrawaddy river, our leading troops are 5 miles fom Allanmyo (4 miles north-east of Thayetmyo).

15th Indian Corps Front: In the Taungup area, two features were captured following an air strike.

AIR: Heavy bombers of Eastern Air Command in daylight yesterday bombed dump areas in the Rangoon suburbs and damaged the approaches to 3 bridges on the Pegu-Martaban railway.

Other Allied aircranft bombed the stores area, south of Prome and hit oil stocks south-east of Taungup.

Many fires were started in a troops assembly area north-west of Minbu and in an enemy occupied village near Pegu on which the 14th army is advancing.

In the northern combat area, a troop concentration east of Taunggyi was bombed.

Advance South Of Meiktila

ADV. HQ., ALFSEA, April 28 (A. P. I.): Since the decisive battles round Pawbwe, 26 road miles south south-east of Meiktila, on April 11, Fourteenth army troops have advanced 232 miles, at an average speed of 15 miles a day in the face of extensive demolitions and some opposition says a press note.

Monsoon Within Three Weeks

The weather has begun to break over the Burma operational area and to interfere with operations by Eastern Air Command—a reminder that the monsoon is only a fortnight or three weeks away, says a weekly review of operations in Burma.

The advance of the Allied ground force south is now so seriously alarming that the Japanese have made two or three feeble attacks with their own aircraft in the last few days.

Major-Gen. Warren Killed In Air Crash

NEW DELHI, April 21 (A.P.I.): Affectionately known throughout his command of the Fifth Indian Division as "Dad", Maj.-Gen. Dermot Frederick William Warren, D.S.O., O.B.E., has been killed in an aircraft accident. His death is officially announced to-day.

Born in 1898 at Okaka, Japan, Maj.-Gen. Warren went to Ireland five years later and subsequently entered St. Columbass College, Dublin.

In 1918, Lt. Warren was sent to Palestine, where his Pioneers were the only foot-soldiers to march with the mounted corps in Allenby's great drive from the Jordan valley: He later returned to north-west frontier, where he helped in the construction of the famous Bannu-Razmak Road.

Assuming command of the Fifth Indian Division in September last year, Maj.-Gen. Warren directed its attack on Tiddim, Kennedy peak and Fort White in the Chin Hills. Beloved by all who knew him, General Warren was always to be found in the most forward positions.

Gwalior Music College Celebrates Silver Jubilee

GWALIOR, April 24.

Silver Jubilee celebrations of the famous Music College of Gwalior. The Shanker Gandharva Vidyalaya—commenced here on the 21st April with a 3 days' programme. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia graced the occasion by his presence on the first day.

Many famous musicians like Prof. Narain Rao Vyas of Bombay, Prof. Salawat Ali of Punjab, Prof. D. V. Paluskar of Bombay, Mridanga Charya Prof. Govind Rao of Ahamadabad Kunwar Jitendra Singh of Shantiniketan, Prof. Narain Rao Joshi of Cawnpore, Khan Saheb Razab Ali Khan of Dewas, Anokhe Lalji of Benares. Prof. Saptarishi of Agra and Kumari Mayadas Gupta etc. etc., have come to take part in the celebrations.

Kisan Workers Arrested Under Paper Control Order.

SURAT, April 28 (U.P.I.): Mr. Jamnadas Modi and Mr. Butuk Desai, Kisan Workers of Chikhali Taluka, were arrested under the Paper Control Order and their houses searched by the police yesterday. Two different 'Patrikas' published by the Kisan Sabha are also reported to have been seized.

Later they were placed before the Court of the City Magistrate who released them on bail.

STATES' MINISTERS MEET IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Ad-hoc" committee of Ministers met at the Taj, today, and discussed matters concerning improvement in the standard of administration in smaller states.

Earlier, there was a meeting of the study circle when views were exchanged about the present constitutional position in the country so far as they affect the states.

Today's meetings were presided over by Nawab Liakat Hyat Khan, Political Adviser to the Ruler of Bhopal and attended by Sardar D. K. Sen, Chief Minister Cooch Behar, Sardar K. M. Panniker, Prime Minister Bikaner, Sir Ganga Kaula, Prime Minister of Jind, Mr. H. S. Malik, Prime Minister of Patiala, Prince Fatesingji of Limbdi, Navabali Yawaza Jung, constitutional adviser to the Nizam, Sardar Ranbir Singh, Judicial Minister Dholpur and Mir Maqbool Mahumud, Secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

The Committee of ministers will meet tomorrow. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Sir Manubhai Mehta who has been suddenly taken ill, the meeting will be presided over by the Nawab of Chattari.

It is expected that the Committee of Ministers will continue to meet on Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday, there wil be a joint committee of Rulers and Ministers. Thereafter for another two days, the Special Committee of Rulers will meet.

19 POLITICALS IN ORISSA RELEASED

Chief Secretary On Detention Of Mehtab

CUTTACK, April 27 (A.P.I.): Nineteen political prisoners in Orissa were released unconditionally during April and restrictions on 33 persons already released had been withdrawn said Mr. Williams. Chief Secretary to the Government of Orissa, at a press conference. Restrictions on 25 others had been retained.

Answering a question whether Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab was now detained in the Sambalpur Jail and why he was detained at a place which was so very hot now in summer, Mr. Williams said that the main reason for choosing Sambalpur was the question of accommodation. The Inspector-General of Police himself went there to make all arrangements for housing Mr. Mehtab, who had been given two spacious rooms and particular care was being taken of him.

Asked what steps had been taken about the various allegations of coercion in the sale of National Savings Certificates, Mr. Williams said that severe steps were taken against some people. Some persons concerned had been severely reprimanded.

GOVT. PLAN OF UTILITY CLOTH

Millowners Suggest Modifications?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD April 27.

It is now authentically learnt that the Millowners' Association (including members of the Ahmedabad Panel Area) have written a letter to the Chairman, Textile Control Board, suggesting some modifications in the Government plan of utility cloth in which the following two main suggestions are made:

(1) It is imperative that the Government of India should give an unequivocal undertaking that no imports will be permitted of qualities. the manufacture of which is restricted or prohibited or controlled in India; (2) in order to avoid shortage the maximum length of dhotis in pairs should be limited to 9 yards. Regarding saris it is also suggested that its length should be limited to 8 yards, and any length above that should not be allowed from being manufactured. This will make it possible to provide dhotis and saris for a larger number of people.

WAVELL'S REPLY TO KHAKSAR LEADER

LAHORE. April 26 (A.P.I.): Allama Mashriqi, the Khaksar leader, in a Press statement says that he received to-day a registered air mail letter from Wavell acknowledging the cablegram to him. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery, embodying proposals to His Majesty's Government for a future constitution of India

Lord Wavell informs Allama Mashriqi that the proposals have been noted.

The Allama had urged the British Premier not to agree to any proposal of Indian leaders concerning the resolution of the deadlock but to wait until a fully-agreed constitution subcribed by Congress, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha, is placed before the British Government in negotiable form by August at the latest.

The Allama appeals to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah to meet again for a settlement.

Plea To Millowners To Declare Holiday On "May Day"

On behalf of 2,40,000 textile workers in the 66 mills, in the City, the General Secretary G K U (Red Flag) has addressed

The Secretary,

Millowners Association, Bombay urging the Association to declare 1st of May, 1945, as a holiday to enable the workers to participate in the May-Day celebrations.

"MAY DAY" MEETINGS: In connection with the May Day celebrations in the City Public meetings will be held today (Sunday) at the following places:—(1) Pimple Maidan (Fergusson Rd.), 5 a m. (2) Mahadev Vadi (Sewree), 9 p m, (3) Dadabhai Chawl (Wadi) 9 p m.

Lahore Proprietor Jailed Under D. I. R.

LAHORE, April 26: (A. P. I.) Mr. A. A. Williams, District Magistrate, Lahore convicted today Kundan Lal Proprietor of the National Industries, Dinga Singh Building Lahore, under the D.I.R. and sentenced him to three years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20,000.

According to the prosecution the accused was found in possession of unauthorised military goods.

AMERY CRUSADES FOR TORY VICTORY

Makes 'Sensational Declaration' On Past Conservative Election Triumphs

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, April 28.

Mr. Amery as Tory Crusader had a busy week. Earlier in the week, he presided over a meeting of Conservatives which discussed post-war export trade of Britain.

Last night, this 72 year-old diehard who believes that Indian politics is run by old men confessed that Tory victories in two general elections in 1924 and in 1935 were disasters both Conservatives as well as to the nation.

Knowing that he will be opposed at the next election on the Indian issue by Mr. Palme Dutt, Mr. Amery addressing the Birmingham Conservative Association pleaded that India must not be made a party issue. Then he made a sensational declaration "I regard 1924 and 1935 Conservative victories as disasters both for the party and the nation. In 1924, we won our election on the Zinovieff letter but we threw overboard all positive economic policy and left ourselves helpless in the face of the growing evil of chronic unsmployment. In 1935, we won over the professed support to the policy of sanctions against Italy while disavowing any intention of rearming in the face of inevitable consequence of driving Mussolini into Hitler's arms".

Of course Mr. Amery is not in haste to end the coalition but he feels that urgent decisions would have to be taken over many questions whereon Conservatives and Socialist colleagues of the government find it had to agree. Therefore he suggested "even worst decision in such cases may be better than in dscision and party conflict is better than procrastination. Lack of unity of purpose before war brought us to the verge of ruin. We cannot afford in future to be divided on essentials of foreign policy or on needs of defence. We cannot afford to let down our industrial efficiency or allow agriculture once more to become a derelict industry".

B. N. R. RETAINS BEIGHTON CUP

CALCUTTA, April 28 (A P I): In the final of the Beighton Cup Tournament today Bengal Nagpur Railway won the tournament for the third time in succession by defeating Mohmedan Sporting by three goals to one

"FRESH APPROACH TO INDIAN PROBLEM"

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (Reuter): Dr Krishnalal Shridharani, the Indian Lecturer and Author made this comment on the report that the Indian Princes are contemplating sending a deputation to London within four or six weeks:

"This news coming after Lord Wavell's arrival in England, and Mr Jinnah's frantic demand that no settlement be made without consultation wih the Muslim League, strongly suggests that a fresh approach towards a settlement is being worked out in England. It seems something is going on there, and the Princes are trying urgently to be represented. I hope a new move is made in London The release of Indian prisoners would have an electrifying effect on the delegates to the San Francisco Conference."

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT BAN ON BHULABHAI

ALLAHABAD, April 28 (U.P.I.) It is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who has been engaged to argue the Sir Padampat Singhania Coal Case, has been refused permission to appear before their Lordships of the Allahabad High Court for the purpose.

This action, it is further understood, has been taken under the Reciprocity Rules whereby an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court is not permitted to appear in the Bombay High Court and 'vice versa.'

CONGRESSMAN RELEASED

POONA April 28 (A P I): Mr V V Sathe, a local Congressman, who was arrested a few days back under D I R for trying to hold a public meeting without necessary permission was released yesterday.

DETENU RELEASED

ALLAHABAD, April 28 (A P I): Mr Raja Ram Shastri, a security prisoner, was released from the Naini Central Jail yesterday.

BARODA, April 27: A six-day session of the Baroda State Assembly will begin on April 30.

Sir B. L. Mitter the New Dewan, will inaugurate the session.

Molotov's Dramatic 'Frisco Gesture

AGREEMENT REACHED ON CONFERENCE CHAIRMANSHIP ISSUE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27, (Reuter): Agreement has been reached on the conference Chairmanship question, it is officially announced here tonight.

M. Molotov has agreed to accept the compromise plan as submitted yesterday by Mr. Eden.

The "Big Four" delegates will preside over the plenary sessions in rotation. They will delegate their power to Mr. Stettinius so that he may conduct the business of the conference. This includes chairmanship of the Steering and executive committees.

STETTINIUS CHEERS MOLOTOV.

At first M. Molotov offered two amendments to the compromise plan. But after the New Zealand Premier Mr. Peter Frazer, the Chinese Foreign Minister Mr. Soong and the spokesmen for the Philippines and Cuba had spoken, he withdrew these.

Russia he said was always devoted to the cause of collective security and world security and would step down in the interests of harmony and the common good.

Mr. Stettinius rushed to the side of M. Molotov to shake his hand.

FOUR PRESIDENTS IN ROTATION.

The session adopted by acclamation the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden's chairmanship proposal for four Presidents to act in rotations at the plenary sessions, the United States Secretary of State, Mr Stettinius to be Chairman of the executive and Steering Committees

The assembly resolved unanimously to express "to the people of Poland its sympathy and hope that the accord of the sponsoring Nations will make it possible for Poland to be represented at the conference as soon as possible". This resolution was introduced in the Steering Committee by the Belgian Minister, M. Spaak.

The Steering Committee decided to put 14 Nations on the Executive which was originally planned as 11 members. They are Australia, United States, Russia, Britain, China, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Persia, Mexico, Holland and Yugoslavia.

SOONG JOINS EDEN.

It is understood that the Chinese Foreign Minister Mr. T. V. Soong joined with Mr. Eden and Mr. Stettinius in a last minute endeavour to persuade M. Molotov to agree to a compromise plan on the conference Chairmanship at to-day's meeting of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers. The meeting adjourned after some 60-minute intensive discussions without any announcement of a decision being made and the full session of the Steering Committee with all 46 chief delegates attending began immediately afterwards.

White Russia and the Ukraine have been officially invited to the conference. The Soviet Republics of White Russia and Ukraine are to be initial members of the conference.

The conference has agreed to the recommendation that the Soviet Republics of White Russia and the Ukraine should be invited to become initial members of the new international organisation. This was agreed with applause, M. Molotov clapping vigorously.

WARSAW GOVT.'S PRESENCE.

The question of the presence of the Warsaw Government at the San Francisco conference was raised at to-day's session of the Steering Committee by the Russian Foreign Commissar, M. Molotov who said it was unfair that the people of Poland should not be represented.

Mr Stettinius replied that the Steering Committee had voted to keep the Yalta agreement and that in view of that vote its support of Yalta should apply equally to all commitments made there.

Strong support of this view was expressed by Mr. Eden.

M. Molotov also raised the question of three votes for Russia in the proposed New League of Nations and while it is understood that this was referred to the executive committee for further study, a favourable report is expected.

PROPOSAL FOR INVITATION TO POLAND REJECTED

The demands by M. Molotov and the Czech Foreign Minister Masaryk that the Polish Government in Warsaw be immediately admitted to representation in the conference were rejected today in the secret session of the Steering Committee, I learn authoritatively, says Paul Scott Rankine, Reuter's special correspondent in San Francisco

Sharp and lengthy debate followed the resolution submitted by M. Masaryk and M. Molotov. Mr. Eden, who was supported by Mr. Stettinius, said he was surprised that M. Molotov should make such a suggestion when it had been agreed at Yalta that this matter should be decided only by the sponsoring powers.

The head of the Bolivian delegation Sgr. Andrade, then proposed that the whole subject be referred to the conferences Executive Committee. Mr. Eden and Mr. Stettinius refused to agree to this.

At this point the Belgian Foreign Minister M. Paul Henri Spaak introduced the resolution, which was finally adopted at today's plenary session, expressing the hope that "the accord of the sponsoring Nations will make it possible for Poland to be represented in the conference as soon as possible."

The resolution, which indirectly endorsed the Yalta decision that Polish representation was a matter for the sponsoring powers to decide was warmly supported by Gen. Smuts and put to the vote. It was adopted, M. Molotov abstaining from voting. The whole question of Polish representation has now been taken from the conference and returned to the "Big Four" for decision.

The plenary session adopted English, French, Russian, Chinese and Spanish as the official conference languages

STALIN'S PRONOUNCEMENT ON POLAND

LONDON: The San Francisco discussions on Poland may be overshadowed by a pronouncement by Marshal Stalin himself, says Jon Kimche.

His annual May Day proclamation is expected on Monday evening. In this he normally surveys the domestic achievements and the foreign relations of the Soviet Union.

In addition however Marshal Stalin usually addresses the session of the Supreme Soviet which is at present meeting in Moscow. This may give him the opportunity to deal more specifically with the Polish problem than in the May Day proclamation.

Well informed diplomatic circles in London are under the impression that Molotov has been rather surprised by the strength of feeling expressed in San Francisco on Poland and that a new development of the situation is therefore possible.

It is also believed the Russians are still anxious lest the agreement between the "Big Three" is disrupted. It is therefore possible that Marshal Stalin may give this new turn to the discussion before the Supreme Parliament of the Soviet people and so give his possible declaration the highest authority.

Well-informed quarters believe that Molotov's unexpectedly firm attitude on the chairmanship of the Steering Committee is due to the widespread belief that this chairman will also become the chairman of the permanent committee of the new Security Council

SUGGESTION TO BE SUBMITTED WITHIN A WEEK

The United States Secretary of State Mr. Stettinius announced that it had been decided that all amendments and suggestions for discussion by the conference must be submitted within a week.

Stettinius On Polish Representation

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27. (Reuter): Mr. Stettinius stated at a press conference to-night that the Polish Government will not be presented at San Francisco unless the Yalta decision can be carried out and the three Nations of the Crimean conference recognise the new Polish Government.

The question of the Warsaw Provisional Government having a seat at the conference was discussed by the Steering Committee to-day, but rejected by a majority of the members.

Mr. Stettinius said that the Argentine matter had not yet come up. The question of White Russia and Ukraine having seats at the conference had not been decided but had been referred to the Executive Committee.

The Steering Committee had voted unanimously in favour of election of these two Republics as initial members of the new world organisation.

Mr. Stettinius added that the questions of mandated teritories and Palestine had not been considered.

MUSSO ACCUSED OF CRIMES ON ITALIAN PEOPLE

Marshal Graziani Also Taken Prisoner

ROME, April 27 (Reuter): The public prosecutor, Signor Mario Berlinguer has requested that Mussolini be tried for his life before the High Court.

It is agreed here that Mussolini is a war criminal, but it is urged that first and foremost he is guilty of innumerable crimes against the Italian people.

Late reports say Buffarini Guidi, Member, the Fascist Grand Council and Minister of the Interior in Mussolini's Government in Northern Italy, was among the Fascist leaders arrested at Nesso.

MUSSOLINI'S WIFE.

Swiss Radio says that Mussolini's wife, Rachele Mussolini, has been refused entry into Switzerland.

GRAZIANI ARRESTED

LONDON: The Milan radio said: On Friday night that the Commander-in-Chief of the Fascist Armed Forces and the former Minister of Defence, Marshal Rudolfo Graziani in Mussolini's Fascist Government have been taken prisoner.

Graziani was Viceroy of Abyssinia after Badoglio and Governor General of Libya in 1940. His armies were defeated by General Wavell in the winter of 1940 and 1941.

Warrant For Arrest Of Mussolini

LONDON, April 28 (Reuter): Rome radio reports that the Deputy Commissioner for Fascist Crimes has issued a warrant of arrest against Benito Mussolini.

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Station (s) of A.I.R. Pay Rs. 200-10-300. Age below 30 preferred. The minimum educational qualification is a pass in the Degree Examination from a recognised University, which might be relaxed in special cases. Candidates must possess sound general knowledge, a good command of English and sufficient knowledge of one or more Indian languages especially Urdu and|or Hindi and|or Pushtu

Bengali and|or Assamese and|or Oriya

Tamil and|or Telugu

Gujerati and|or Marathi

and some experience of literary and|or dramatic work and|or music. Women eligible.

(2) TRANSMISSION ASSISTANTS at the Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow & Peshawar

Calcutta and Dacca

Madras and Trichinopoly

Bombay.

Station (s) of A.I.R. Pay Rs. 175-10-235-15|2-250. Age below 30 preferred. Candidates must be graduates. They must possess sound general knowledge with ability to converse fluently and faultlessly in English and at least one Indian language especially

Urdu and|or Hindi and|or Pushtu

Bengali and|or Assamese and|or Oriya

Tamil and|or Telugu

Gujerati and|or Marathi

and some experience of literary and|or artistic work. Women eligible and will be preferred for 3 posts.

Selected candidates are liable to be transferred to any station of All-India Radio in India. Some vacancies in either category are reserved for Muslims, members of 'Other Minority Communities' and members of 'Scheduled Castes'.

Full details and application forms may be obtained free of charge from the Director of Administration, All-India Radio, Broadcasting House, New Delhi. Applications in the prescribed form with Treasury Receipt for Rs. 3|- (only Re. 1|- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled castes) should be submitted so as to reach the abovenamed officer by the 22nd May, 1945. A separate treasury receipt will be necessary for either category of post. Applications in response to any previous advertisement will not be considered for these posts. 2956

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA

Industry and Labour Department

NOTICE

REGISTRATION OF BURMA FIRMS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA is opening a Register of Firms, both commercial and industrial, which were carrying on business in Burma before the Japanese occupation. Any such Firm wishing to be entered in the Register may obtain an application form from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Industry and Labour Department, "Hotel Doseteros", Simla, or from any one of the following Chambers and Associations of which they are members:—

(1) Burma Chamber of Commerce.
(2) Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce.
(3) Burma Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
(4) Rangoon Trades Association.
(5) Rangoon Hardware Merchants' Association.
(6) Rangoon Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

NOTE: Firms which have already applied to the Government of Burma for registration or for permission to re-establish themselves in Burma will not be entered in the Register referred to above unless they furnish particulars in the prescribed application form.

KYAW MIN,
Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Industry and Labour Department.
(3010)

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NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF BALDIMERO GREGORY PETER (DECD.)

Pursuant to the directions given by the Hon'ble High Court in an Originating Summons in the above matter and pursuant to Sections 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925 and 42 of Act XXVII of 1866 it is hereby notified that the deceased abovenamed late of No 79, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, an Anglo-Indian inhabitant died on the 30th day of August 1941 leaving a Will bearing date the 19th December 1927 whereby he bequeathed a certain sum of money and the interest on certain Government Securities to his son Harold Eustace Peter for life and after his death to the children of the said Harold Eustace Peter, if any, for life and after their death to certain Charities therein mentioned.

The said Harold Eustace Peter or his children, if any, or any persons claiming through him or them are hereby required by the Administrator-General of Bengal, the Executor of the said will, to send to him full particulars of their claims to the said bequest on or before the 31st day of December 1945 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets without regard to any such claims unless notice thereof has been received meanwhile.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1945.

C. T. MOORE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.
(3053)

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CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 28.

The local Bullion market was very active with rapid price movement on theory of inflation in the United States of America while the Bank's selling policy is encouraging bullish movement. Forward gold opened today at Rs. 76/8 and advanced to Rs. 78 and later steadied at Rs. 77/2. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 77/8. Forward silver opened at Rs. 132/8 and advanced to Rs. 134 and later declined to Rs. 133. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 133/8.

The Market ruled steady at the levels and closing quotations were as under :—

	Rs	as.	p.
Ready Silver	134	0	0
Forward Silver	133	0	0
Ready Gold	77	6	0
Forward Gold	77	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 28.

The local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 406/8 and improved to Rs. 407/8 under scattered buying. At this level there appeared renewed selling and May declined to Rs. 402 and later steadied at Rs. 402. July was quoted at Rs. 419/8.

There was scattered buying and May improved to Rs. 404/12. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
I.C.C. May	404	12	0
I.C.C. July	422	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	434	8	0

Cotton Parity

Indian Cotton May Contract is 71¾ cent points under New York May at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

I.C.C. May Highest 404-1/2, Lowest 395.3/4, Closing at 6 p.m. 404-1/2.

I.C.C. July Highest 423, Lowest 414, Closing at 6 p.m. 423.

I.C.C. Sept. Highest 435-1/2, Lowest 426, Closing at 6 p.m. 435-1/4.

Karachi 4F May Highest 41/11/6, Lowest 40/9/6, Closing at 6 p.m. 41/10/0.

Kutch Hundi

BHUJ, April 28.

To-day Hundi Koris 363, Silver Rs. 109/8, Gold Rs. 74.

Scattered Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

NEW YORK, April 27.

Trading on the cotton exchange was quiet and irregular with market awaiting fresh incentives and clarification of Government's programme for the next season. The overnight announcement of centralisation of foreign purchases under the commodity credit corporation did not appear as a feature, so far as the market was concerned. Prices subsequently sagged under a scattering of hedges and the approaching usual weekend uncertainties, but then steadier on price fixing and covering in may portion together with the absence of Notices. In the latter part of the session became quiet but steady with traders awaiting developments. Price fixing and trade buying easily absorbed scattered hedges and the market closed very steady.

AMERICAN COTTON GINNINGS.

Final cotton ginnings in 500 lb. bales are placed at 1,22,30,000 Bales against last year's 1,14,28,000 Bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 27.

May	22.84+01
July	22.64+03
October	22.07+03
December	21.95+04
January	21.92+01
March	21.88+03
May	21.82
July	21.61—
Middling Spot	23.11+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 27.

May	22.84—01
July	22.62—01
October	22.05+02
December	21.94
March	21.86
Middling Spot	22.20—

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

New York, April 27.

May	22.80
July	22.60
October	22.03

Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co., Ltd.

The Directors' Second Report of Devaran Nanjee Investment Co. Ltd., for the year ended 31st March states that the net Revenue for the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,52,838-0-0. Out of this sum Rs. 45,283-12-9 are payable to the Managing Agents and Rs. 1,10,264-1-0 represent deductions of Tax on Interest on Government Securities and Dividends on Shares. The Underwriting Commission has been further written off by Rs. 35,000-0-0. This leaves a balance of Rs. 2,62,290-2-3. To this has been added Rs. 1,26,775-7-2 brought forward from the accounts of the last year making a total of Rs. 3,89,065-9-5 which your Directors recommend to appropriate as follows:

	Rs	as.	p.
To dividend at the rate of Re. 1/- (Free of Income Tax) per Share	1,00,000	0	0
To Carry Forward. (Subject to Taxation)	2,89,065	9	5
Total	3,89,065	9	5

The Directors trust that results will be considered satisfactory.

Reflections On Aga Khan Tournament

By J. C. MAITRA

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament concluded its 49th session last Saturday. There were several records registered on the occasion, as was pointed out by Sir Joseph Kay, the President of the Bombay Gymkhana, who run this competition, on the final day. The first was the number of entries. There were as many as 64 of them. The second was the three meetings between the Lusitanians and the Kirkeeans which yielded the biggest gate. And the third was that two up-country teams appeared in the final at their first bid for the Cup. The last session must be pronounced a great success, for which Mr. Speldwinde, the manager of the Gymkhana, deserves to be specially complimented. His quiet and unassuming ways have made him popular with every body for many a year—and this must be a record too.

NOT THE BEST CLASS

The tournament did not produce the best type of hockey that has been seen in the years past. That was certainly not the fault of the Tournament Committee. It is clear that the standard of play has gone down in recent years all over the country. It must be due to the war when players and teams cannot devote sufficient time for the improvement of their game. But there were keen tussles in plenty which roused the enthusiasm of the fans to great heights. As I have already mentioned, the long-drawn-out struggles between the Kirkeeans and Lusitanians provided a good deal of excitement and they were pretty to watch too. But the forwards on both sides lacked the finish which wins matches.

BOMBAY OUT OF PICTURE

The Lusitanians lost to the Kirkee team and the latter in their turn, succumbed to Kamla Club from Cawnpore who won the Cup finally. The G.I.P. Railway, our provincial Champions, of whom great things were expected, also went down before the final stage was reached. Kalyanmal Mills, who became the runners-up, were their conquerors. So our city was out of the competition in the quarter-finals and the province in the penultimate ronud. Among the last four, three were from up-country and one from Maharashtra. The Kirkeeans may be said to have upheld the prestige of our province to a certain extent. If Kirkee was fully represented, they would certainly have made a greater fight of it than they were able to do. Perhaps the rulers of Maharashtra hockey think otherwise !

KAMLA CLUB'S PROGRESS

The Cawnpore Club won the trophy by the sheer force of merit. Their team work was excellent. While their defence presented a solid front to all opposition, their forwards did not waste any opportunity of shooting at the target. And there lay the corner-stone of their success. They did not make their debut with a flourish of trumpets. In fact they might have been eliminated either by the 'Times of India' or the St. Xavier's College in the early rounds. Against the latter, they were a goal in arrears up to the last four minutes. And the winning goal was notched just a few seconds before the final whistle! Next the Lahore Y.M.C.A. gave them a good run for their money. A solitary goal separated the contending parties at the end of the match.

KIRKEEANS' FAILURE

It was against the Kirkeeans in the Semi-final round, they displayed their true colours. Although the score of 4-0 was a little flattering to the winners, it cannot be denied that Kamla Club was by far the better side. The Kirkeeans depended too much on their brilliant inside-left, Pillay. With him well-bottled up, the other forwards were practically helpless. This should not happen in a team game like hockey. By all means let one forward dominate the attacking line.

But that does not mean the others should be mere automatons. Everybody must contribute his quota well. Then only a team can succeed. If one player shines about the others, so much the better. Unfortunately the Kirkee custodian let his side down rather badly. Otherwise the result might have been different.

HOW KALYANMAL MILLS FOUGHT THEIR WAY

The Kalyanmal Mills from Indore were equally shaky in their first outing when they met Lucky Star Club from Belgaum. They managed to scramble through the tie with a solitary goal in their favour. Fortunately they had, went a weak side in the second string of the young Sports to negotiate with. The latter helped them to find their feet and gain confidence.

So when they met the G.I.P. Railway Headquarters in the quarter-finals they had found much of their usual form. Nevertheless it was a tragedy to see the unenterprising manner in which the Railway forwards threw away that match. Perhaps the physical unfitness of Hakim had something to do with it. But Munir might have helped his side better if he were less selfish. Gurbachan, their speedy left flankman; was left in the cold storage most of the time. If the quintette had worked as a team the game might have told a different tale.

BANGALORE'S TAME SUBMISSION

Nobody could have believed that Bangalore Sports Club, the conquerors of the famous Mohammedan Sporting from Calcutta, would go down so tamely against Kalyanmal Mills in the semi-finals as they did. Three goals down by half time was at unaccountable lapse on the part of their defence–and the goalie in particular. Their forwards made a gallant rally no doubt in the latter period. But they were unable to dislodge the Indore side from their unassailable position. Of course the winners appeared in an inspired mood on that day, and the losers were perhaps off their game. These are not uncommon phenomena in sport. The only surprise was that the spectators had scented the debacle in advance and kept away from the Azad Maidan on that day in large numbers !

A MEMORABLE FINAL

The final was a memorable one—not for the niceties of the game but for the luck which favoured the winners. Kalyanmal Mills did most of the attacking for nearly three-quarters of the scheduled time. But they could not score. All their efforts to bring down the Cawnpore Citadel proved futile. Aziz, the Kamla Club custodian, was their biggest stumbling block. Once he was attracted thrice in quick succession from different angles. He staved them all with commendable pluck and courage. Evidently this heroic deed inspired the Cawnpore forwards to greater efforts. And ultimately they succeeded in attaining their glorious object. It was sheer opportunism on the part of Imtiaz and Iftikhar which enabled Kamla Club to get the better of their more hard-working rivals.

WAS IT OVER-CONFIDENCE ?

I understand that Kalyanmal Mills had beaten Kamla Club twice before in up-country tournaments. It may be that this gave the Indore players a certain amount of over-confidence. However that may be there is no gain-saying the fact that with a little luck on their side they might have pulled the chest-nuts out of the fire. That was not to be. Kamla Club on the other hand, had the satisfaction of avenging their previous defeats in a magnificent way, as this success presented them with one of the most famous hockey cups in the country. Particular mention ought to be made of Wahidulla. Cawnpore's left full-back who played a most resourceful game to hold the invaders at bay under constant pressure.

PLAYERS IN LIME LIGHT

There were three players in the tournament who were brilliantly conspicuous in their respective positions. The first was Gentle of the Delhi Independents. As a full back he stood head and shoulders above all his fellows. Then there was Durga Prasad. the Indore pivot. He may be easily ranked as the best centre-half in India to-day. It was good to see that he had discarded much of his questionable tactics. Pillay was far the cleanest and most dazzling forward in the competition. But he needs to undertake shooting on his own account more frequently.

The supervision of the games was, on the whole, fairly good. There was nothing brilliant about anybody—even the Major had his lapses as everybody else has. It is only human. But there was nothing to leave a bad taste in the mouth. That is an achievement of which A. J. Francis Secretary of the Umpires Board, may be justly proud.

Ruffs and Cuffs

THE weekly wash nowadays is not nearly so complicated a business as it was when men as well as women wore ruffs and cuffs, frills and flounces. Today the housewife has simpler clothes to tackle, but both the work of home laundering and the results she is able to achieve are helped by the skill of the research chemist and the products of the British chemical industry. Soap is, of course, her first requisite. If asked how soap does its work the technical man might reply " Soap has the property of detaching soiling matter from textile fabrics and maintaining it in suspension in the washing liquor, thus permitting its removal without redisposition on the fabric ". In other words, soap loosens the dirt from clothes or curtains and enables them to be washed clean. To discover precisely how it does this, and consequently to make better and more efficient soaps, have meant a great deal of patient and complex research. Soap cannot work unless it lathers, and it will not lather easily in hard water. The harder the water the more soap will be used, so that in these days when strict economy is necessary, the careful housewife will add washing soda — sodium carbonate — to soften the water and save soap. In addition to the service he gives to the great soap-making industry, the chemist has provided a number of other aids to domestic washing — ultramarine or " blue ", and chemicals such as hypochlorites, borates, perborates, percarbonates, silicates and various forms of phosphates. For the laundries, of course, there is a further range of chemical products. These may not be suitable for home use, but play a valuable part in helping the laundries to give efficient service in difficult conditions.

Starch is today required for food, for making surgical spirit and other uses of national importance. When Peace brings back the starch to our collars, it may be expected also to bring new and improved chemical aids alike for the laundry and the weekly wash.

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FLASHLIGHT ON 'FRISCO MANOEUVRES

Big Four Jockeying For Positions

Plenary Session Ends In Maze Of Platitudes

(From Mr. S. A. SABAVALA "Chronicle" Special Representative)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.

San Francisco in 1945 is but a repetition of Vienna in 1815. Everything scintillates and hums. Everyone waltzes around the United Nations' conference and its delegates.

"The Congress Dances" have come to life again and like those memorable times when another tyrant was about to perish in the flames of his own making, the victors do not know what to do with victory and peace.

MAZE OF PLATITUDES

The first plenary session held in the Opera House which is now the hub of the universe has ended in a maze of platitudes carefully screening the true moves which are yet to come comforting no one and beguiling no one. The Big Four have spoken and each has said what the other has said before him—now we must have justice and international collaboration and peace. Each one swears the solemn oath of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Each one admits the mistakes made in the past and promises to retract the ways of his nation in the future.

Three Highlights

In this atmosphere of well worn phrases three highlights dispel the cynical, hardbitten and utterly pretentious frivolity that hangs over the city. The first is Mrs. Pandit's press conference held at the Swank Mark Hopkins Hotel on the morning of the 27th.

The second is M. Molotov's sudden desire to meet and converse with the slightly dazed Press and the third is Mr. Anthony Eden's impressive eloquence in the Council Chamber made all the more impressive owing to the fact that he is as a rule extremely ineloquent.

India's first lady faced over 300 press correspondents from all over the world and in passionate pleas for her country, she stirred not only the equanimity of the world's most sophisticated coterie, but practically stirred the so-called India delegation out of California.

Mrs. Pandit tells an amusing story of a meeting with Sir Feroze Khan Noon and how the most amiable gentleman protested with all the fervour at his command that he was as much a patriot and a nationalist as she claimed to be. He even went so far as to throw down a challenge by saying that he was prepared to say what she said and do what she did. On being requested by Smti Vijayalaxmi to attend and address a meeting from the same platform on the 28th, his reply was to send his stenographer to her press conference in an endeavour to heckle and create adverse impression. The Heckler was thrown out by unanimous consent after the first five minutes.

Sailing Under False Colours

Every minute of every day that passes the position of four premier collaborators is being made more unpleasant for them. 'Frisco already knows they are sailing under false colours and every effort is being made to penetrate the glacial walls of officialdom to let the delegates of the United Nations know also. This is one bright spot.

The second, strange to say, is Mr. Anthony Eden. As Chairman of the United Kingdom Delegation, he startled the few thousand and odd delegates with spectators with a down-to-earth survey of a tremendous responsibility borne by the Conference.

"This is the last chance" he said "and we must grasp it not all at a time, but in successive stages until the first foundations of the new world order are firmly laid."

Speaking quietly but with a refreshing confidence and sincerity, he begged his fellow delegates to prepare each one for his nation to shoulder a portion of the joint responsibility for the future organization which will be responsible for the security of the sovereignty of all nations and the new independent way of life.

Coming a few hours after Mrs. Pandit's Press Conference and in spite of the fact that one is cognisant of Britain's shameful record of Imperialism and aggrandizement, it was still possible to hope that the leopard was about to change its spots. But whether the Leopard changed its spots or Sir Feroze Khan Noon decides to leave California for a little while, for the good of his health of course, is not so important as what M. Molotov and his co-workers say and feel.

Polish Obstacle

The Polish question continues to hang over the deliberations of this Conference like the proverbial sword. There are rumours and counter-rumours. While the first meeting of the Steering Committee was in session, it was whispered that the head of the Lublin Government was already in town, that Russia had agreed to expand the personnel of that Government so that it could be received into the Conference, that it demanded the total boycott of Argentina, as a pro-Axis power as a compensation for giving in gracefully over Lublin.

Meanwhile, M. Molotov in spite of his sensational press conference at which he permitted scores of questions to be fired at him says nothing. He admits the Polish question is difficult but even a babe in arms knows that. He also admits that every endeavour will be made to find a solution—that being one of the objects of the present 'tamasha' is not surprising .It is far too early to surmise how things will shape although Mr. Eden appealed for a time-limit of four weeks to frame the new Charter. It is felt here, however, that unless mutual trust is established between the Great Powers and the others that is to say, unless the jockeying for position, the string-pulling and back room power-politics are abandoned forthwith, the United Nations' Conference promises to make exceedingly heavy weather.

Armed Conflict Between Britain And Russia In China?

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (U.P.I.): The sharp disagreement which has arisen at San Francisco on Mr. Eden's proposal for election of Mr. Stettinius as the permanent Chairman of the Conference is considered in certain section here as symptomatic of deeper conflicts between the Big Powers. As the talks proceed these conflicts appear to be increasingly coming to the surface.

The "Chicago Tribune" editorially suggests the possibility of an armed conflict between Britain and Russia in China. It adds: "If the conflict develops, the American presence in the League would not advert a war so long as the League's existence gives England a ground for believing that America will fight with her and thus assure British victory. The Prime purpose of the League is to assure that whenever the next war comes, the United States will participate with all her resources."

Tripartite Talks Continue

From Paul Scott Rankine, Reuter's Special Correspondent:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27: The Tri-partite conversations of the Ambassadors Committee set up at Yalta are continuing here daily, but no progress has been made except that the Russians are reported to be speaking in slightly more friendly terms of the former Polish Premier M. Mikolojezyk. British Officials declare quite firmly that "no Polish Government which does not conform to the Yalta requirements will be seated at San Francisco.

There is complete unanimity of views between Britain and the United States on the means by which a fully representative Polish Government must be formed: namely by the inclusion of Democratic Polish leaders both from the homeland and from abroad."

Mrs. Pandit On Essentials For Enduring Peace

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 (Reuter) Addressing a "Free India" meeting in San Francisco under the auspices of Indian Organisations tonight as the peak of the campaign organised parallel with the Security Conference, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit declared that there was a fallacy in the theory that peace and security could be imposed by political devices between the Big Three, Four or Five.

"What is required is to lay now the foundations of international justice and equality upon which alone can be reared the superstruction of an enduring peace and security. If this is done, India would be happy and proud to participate in such an organisation and thus help forward the long dreamed of goal and human redemption from war and violence"

Dr. Anup Singh; Secretary of the Committee for India's Freedom, said: "India is ready to assume full responsibility of nationhood and do her share in the maintenance of peace. If India is not given freedom, she will take it. I hope the delegates of some nations will have enough moral courage to raise the issue of India in the hall of the Conference."

PUT INDIA ON THE COUNCIL

Declaring that a provision should be made in the charter for the inclusion of India as a permanent additional member of the Council, Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani stated that as the most potent seeds of a future war lay in the present Imperialism in India. The Colonial problem as highlighted by that land could not be avoided by the conference. The combined military force of the Big Five should never be used to quell the "freedom rebellion of a country under the heels of one permanent member of the Security Council. Unless that is done, the United States might find itself fighting against freedom as an all of imperialism."

SPAAK SPEAKS OUT

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuter): Belgian Foreign Minister Spaak declared in the plenary session "the Big Four should not forget when we accept their leadership in world matters that it is because of our confidence that they will uphold the moral principles of justice. We cannot disassociate the idea of justice and peace."

Truman Takes A Hand In Polish Issue

WASHINGTON, April 27 (U P A): President Harry S. Truman personally has intervened in an effort to help settle the Polish issue now in dispute at the San Francisco Conference between the British and American delegations on the other hand, and the Russian delegation on the other, a reliable informant said today.

The President according to the informant sent a long personal message to the Soviet premier Marshal Stalin, stating his personal objections to the seating representatives of the pro-Soviet Government in Lublin as the representatives of the Polish people.

In the meantime it was said, the Polish controversy remains the chief stumbling block for the success of the San Francisco parleys.

TRIBUTES TO LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH

FATHER OF BOMBAY CORPORATION AND FOUNDER OF ITS CONSTITUTION

"India Would Have Obtained Swaraj If His Political Principles Were Followed", Says Sir Chimanlal

Glowing tributes to the remarkable personality of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta were paid by various speakers at an open-air public meeting, convened under the auspices of the Progressive Group at the Hanging Gardens, Bombay on Saturday evening, in celebration of the birth centenary of that great Indian patriot. Dr. Jos A. D'Souza, the Mayor of Bombay, presided.

The Mayor, in the course of his remarks, observed that the late Sir Pherozeshah had glorious achievements to his credit. He had laid the foundation of the local self-government in the city, and was unsurpassed in his record of civic service. He was the father of the Bombay Corporation and a founder of its constitution which had still stood the test of time. He had made an exhaustive study of all the Municipal problems like primary education, water supply, etc. He had the unique distinction of being the President of the Corporation on four different occasions. As in Corporation so also in the Legislative Council and in the Indian National Congess he dominated the field. His towering personality, his glowing patriotism, high intellectual vigour, sound judgment and fearlessness were some of his great attributes which put him above all his contemporaries. Well might be said of him that "he touched nothing which he did not adorn."

LED CONGRESS IN RIGHT CHANNELS

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad referred to the political life of the late Sir Pherozeshah, who, he believed, had led the Congress in the right channels. If his political principles had been followed by the Congress in later years, Sir Chimanlal was sure that India would have already obtained Self-Government long ago.

Sir Homi Mody, speaking nex, said that such profound changes had come over the country during the last 30 years that the political work of the stalwarts like the late Sir Pherozeshah had become a mere memory. Indomitable courage, eloquence, grasp of first principles and resourcefulness made him a formidable opponent in debates and discussions. He, however, believed in British connections. His civic career had no parallel.

Sir Rustom P. Masani characterised the late Sir Pherozeshah as the great uncrowned King of the Corporation and of the city. He exercised power vested in him as a trustee of the people and in the interest of the people.

Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy also associated himself with the tributes paid to the late Sir Pherozeshah.

Messages received from the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and others were read at the meeting. Mr. Tenubhai Desai, President of the Progressive Group welcomed the guests. A vote of thanks to the Chair by Mr. Homi J. B. Chinoy terminated the function.

How Mussolini Was Captured

LONDON April 28 (Reuter): Milan radio said today that Mussolini was disguised as a German soldier when he was captured by the customs guards at Lecco near Lake Como "He was travelling alone in a car which was mixed up with a column of about 30 Germin vehicles", the announcer said.

HITLER'S CALL TO WOMEN TO TAKE UP ARMS

Story Of Goering's Letter To Hitler

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 28.

Berlin is now a madhouse wherein the noise of battle is drowning the cries of thousands of the dying amidst the bursting shells, but Hitler has issued a new appeal to all women and girls to take up arms against the Russians.

Broadcasting for the last time to the Wehrmacht the Luxemburg radio said "Hitler's Third Reich is dead. It died on the day the linkup from the east and west took place in its thirteenth year at 16 hours on 25th April, 1945. We shall in the future broadcast to Wehrmacht prisoners, who are in Allied hands."

GOERING'S FATE

A Zurich message says that last Monday Goering sent an urgent letter to Hitler requesting him with the Nazi Party to accept the consequences of a lost war and end further bloodshed.

The same night Himmler replied by sending his own bodyguard to Goering's home and Goering's fate was sealed but no details are available yet but reports say that Goering was ordered by the Commandant of the bodyguard to execute his own death sentence, whereupon Goering shot his five daughters and then his wife and then himself. According to another version the bodyguard mowed down Goering and his wife without warning.

Amrita Pritam, The Punjabi Poetess

By MADAN GOPAL

I

Punjabi literature is growing fast, and it is in the fitness of things that thé non-Punjabi intelligentsia should become acquainted with this important limb of the ever-growing Indian literature.

Punjabi is spoken in the tract a hundred miles north of Ambala Division, for the influence of Hindustani, or *Khari Boli*, on Punjabi becomes very marked near Ludhiana. The real home of Punjabi, or Central Punjabi as it is called, is the Lahore-Amritsar area, its 'beat' being as far as Jullunder.

The spoken Punjabi has its dialectic variations; the dialect spoken in Mianwali, near the Indus, or the one spoken in Multan, is as intelligible, or as unintelligible to the Punjabi-speaking Lahore-born resident as is, say. Welsh to a Londoner.

For all practical purposes, however, Central Punjabi, usually referred to as Punjabi, is the medium of expression and is the vehicle in which the bulk of Punjabi literature exists. The reasons for this belong to the domain of history; the region of Lahore and Amritsar has formed the seat of government and has also been the centre of trade. All the literary talent has, therefore, been attracted to this region. And, of course, Amritsar is the Mecca of the Sikhs.

Spoken Punjabi has a mixture of Persian and Sanskrit words; the former in the ordinary course of daily life and the latter in religious and philosophical matters. It has a primitive simplicity about it and the inflections of Punjabi idiom and atmosphere render it the more difficult for translation.

Punjabi can be written in two scripts; in the Persian script, like Urdu, or in Gurmukhi, the alphabet of which is a variation of the Sanskrit alphabet and which was devised by the fifth Guru to suit the inflexions and intonations of the Punjabi language. It is in Gurmukhi that all the sacred books of the Sikhs are written and it is again in this script that the bulk of the Punjabi literature has grown and is growing. The religious and the romantic have been the two dominant notes in Punjabi literature.

II

With the British, who conquered the Punjab in 1846, came non-Punjabi clerks and teachers who were conversant with the administration. The Education Department was dominated by Bengalis or men from the United Provinces, then the N. W. P. Punjabi, if not positively discouraged, was given no encouragement by the administration. Urdu being the court language, it attracted all the talent in the province. Soon English became the centre of attraction. As a result of this development, Punjabi literature suffered a good deal and it was left only to a few individuals "to keep the flame burning"; Punjabi was for all practical purposes, sneered at.

Came the freedom movement and a political consciousness and with it came a pride in the past. People looked back and turned to the literature of the soil. The Khalsa Diwan was founded in 1888 A.D., to be replaced by the Chief Khalsa Diwan. The Khalsa College, Amritsar, was founded in 1892 and the Sikh Educational Committee, in 1908; this latter body controlled many other Sikh organisations.

With this great Sikh revivalism are associated the names of the late Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Sardar Jawahar Singh, Giani Dutt Singh of Patiala who started the first Punjabi paper and also ushered in a new era in Punjabi drama, and Bhai Vir Singh.

III

The appearance of Bhai Vir Singh (born 1872) in Punjabi literature is nothing short of a landmark. Without him Punjabi literature would not be what it is today. It is not merely that his contribution to Punjabi literature has been overwhelming; his impact on Punjabi has been a vital force. A prolific writer of prose and poetry he has added thousands of words to the Punjabi language and introduced new and modern themes. He has also been the instrument in popularising Punjabi, not only among the masses but also among the literate classes and the intelligentsia. His personal contact has been responsible for attracting many a writer to Punjabi. Bhai Puran Singh is an illustrious instance.

A writer of deep philosophical and reflective prose, he was the pioneer of Sikh revivalism, Bhai Vir Singh is primarily a poet and he is easily by far the best. His poetry is, generally speaking, one of devotional ecstacy. His allegorical drama 'Rana Surat Singh' (1905) is a valued treasure in Sikh homes. I have seen people lovingly and respectfully put it in a cloth cover and keep it next only to the *Guru Granth Sahib*. His *Lahran De Har* (1921) and *Matak Hulare* (1925), are favourites in Punjabi homes.

Next to Bhai Vir Singh in popularity and depth is Dhani Ram Chatrik (born 1876), to whom are accredited some of the finest lyrics that Punjabi literature can boast of. His *Chandan Wari* is very popular.

These two poets dominated the field of Punjabi poetry for more than a quarter of a century, till in the middle thirties there arose a young poet, Mohan Singh, whose first book *Save Pattar* (which is now running in its seventh edition-incidentally showing the increasing interest and demand for more reading matter in Punjabi) became at once the best seller on its appearance in 1936, and a young poetess, Mrs. Amrita Pritam, who has by now in her middle twenties published in seven anthologies some 471 poems, ranging from stanzas of four lines to poems running into 296 lines. Mohan Singh and Amrita Pritam have been the humanising influence on Punjabi poetry. Their poetry is marked by a freedom of form and by boldness of themes—themes closer to life.

IV

"When the formless feelings are translated into words", writes Mrs. Amrita Pritam, "it is poetry; it is like the passing mist, a momentary glimpse of the deep valleys of the heart," adding:

"Poetry and child are the foundation of the world;
And they need birth-pangs to come into being"

and

"Love like the Infinite Self is an eternal Truth; the poet is closer to Nature and Nature is Truth; when the poet's ears are at one with the heart-beat of Nature, he hears the beat of love, the eternal Truth."

The poet's experience is individual and personal.

"To light others,
The poet and the flame
Consume themselves"

Amrit Lahran the maiden book of a maiden author, Amrita Kaur, betrays no very commendable feature. Her poetry in this book is conventional, both in form and substance. She is tied down to the past; her ambitions, to say the least, are commonplace; she reflects on the mysteries of the universe, the sun, the moon, the stars, light and darkness, life and death, but her thoughts disclose no depth of feelings, or maturity. Nevertheless, hers is a sensitive mind.

Amrita Pritam is a religious girl. Quite a few of her poems are no more than a paraphrase of the *Granth Sahib*, or, for that matter, the scriptures of any Faith—namely, to do a good turn without the hope of return; to break through the net of attachment to the things of this world; to have a clean conscience, which is far more important than a thousand pilgrimages; to remember Him eight times a day and to seek Him; to have mercy, for without mercy man ceases to be human; and so on.

Recapturing the sentiments of the heart has always been the preoccupation of the poet and a source of delight to readers. She is no exception. Throughout her literary compositions, Amrita Pritam revels in these sentiments. Her poetry overflow with love, and so much is she dyed in love that, identifying herself with the object of her love, she says;

'I am the beloved of Ranjha;
Call me Ranjheti and Hir no more'

and also realises that she is no nearer her goal than is earth from the sun, which wails;

"Every one of my pores
Is dyed in your love;
But, in spite of this
I stand afar."

She is in search of a guide "who may come any day"; her only wish is to become one with the Infinite, like the stream becoming one with the sea;—

'In one ocean there are endless waves,
I am but a drop in the ocean river'

In *Jiunda Jiwan*, Amrita Pritam's second book, she has travelled far. Her ambition which, in her first book was limited to mere applause, rises much higher. She now refuses to sing songs which lack life, which don't sing of the stout hearts which cannot unite the separated ones and which cannot bring together those at loggerheads.

"My life's vision goes far;
My hopes are high;
And my ambitions challenging."

Her idealism has come into its own; there is a flight of imagination; there is a desire to change the order of things and to replace it by a new one. The form of her poetry is less conventional.

Her sole purpose now, as the title of the book indicates, is to impart life, to give Man a faith, an ideal to make his heart stouter. Her poems are meant for all but addressed particularly to the young. She asks herself.

'Oh, the nightingale;
With the power generated of suppressed ambitions;
Make others' hearts stouter;
Each drop of your blood is a menace to the enemy's strength'

and again:

"By your deep and noble love,
By your impassioned songs,
By your heart's true voice,
Awake the sleeping ones."

and still again:

"Awake the sleeping ones,
Stir the awakened ones,
And lead the walking ones to giddy heights."

Most of these poems are meant to be not only a message of hope, but also a message of action, a message of life. She exhorts the young:

"You are your own world;
The measure of awakening;
And still you blame Fate?
Arise, oh you young man;
And write your own destiny."

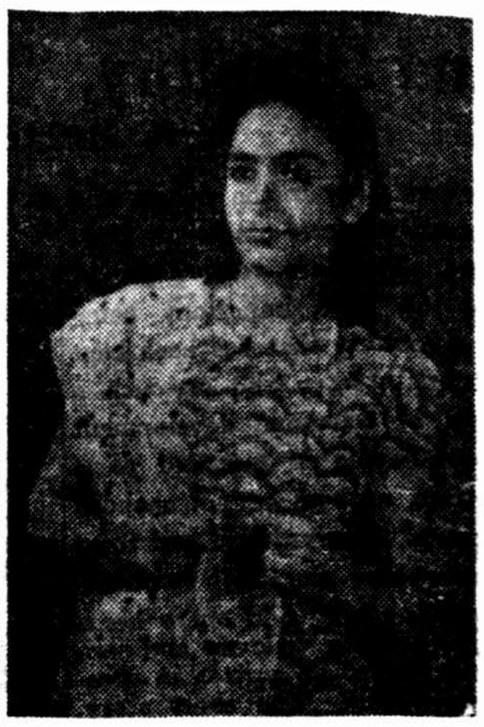
She wants to see the young pulsate with energy and young healthy blood in every vein and "passion in the eyes," for the rate of pulse-beat depends on the "youth of the heart."

"The ray of hope beckons ahead;
It is also the motive force;
Life's difficult journey doesn't end
Living, living, it goes ahead."

She cautions:

"The distant beautiful mountain
Is difficult to climb—
Like love which is easy to fall into
But difficult to abide by—
Which only they can climb
Whose hearts do not sink
On the sight of the immensity of height."

Trel Dhote Phul, her third book, however, is the one in which she may be said to have found her soul. Not only has she come by full maturity—rather, should we say, loftiness of thought—but her expression is not restrained by influences which previously weighed on her freedom of expression and thought.



AMRITA PRITAM

"It is like the passing mist"

Original and strikingly fresh smiles are the soul of Amrita Pritam's poetry and for this she draws upon the familiar scenes of the life as it is lived in a Punjab village. Her childhood memories are too deeply imprinted on her mind, as also her love for Punjabi, to popularise which she takes a vow in her first book, and she captures all the scenes of her childhood with wonderful sympathy and poignancy. Her style is often conversational, and quite a few of her poems are in the form of questions and answers.

Amrita Pritam is a tunist, her poetry is very musical to the ear. There are poems in which the word music plays an important part. The *Dance of Life*, for instance, opens thus:

"Dah, dinh, dinh dah;
Dah dinh dinh dah;
Dah tim tim tah;
Tah dimh dimh dah"

Amrita Pritam's three subsequent books, which followed in rapid succession, *O Gitan Walla*, *Baddallan de Palle Wich*, and *Sanjh di Lalli*, show a greater intensity of feeling, depth of thought ascent of idealism, pointed and well-chiselled expression and a closer impact of life on her. The conflict between instinct and intimate experience of realities becomes very marked. Her poetry has a wider appeal and touches many angles till now overlooked by her. Her last book has been acclaimed by critics as one of the most valuable contributions to modern Punjabi literature.

Individuals constitute a nation and it is for the uplift of such that she cries out:

"If God's creation—Man—
Is trampled underfoot;
Of what use is His name?"

and

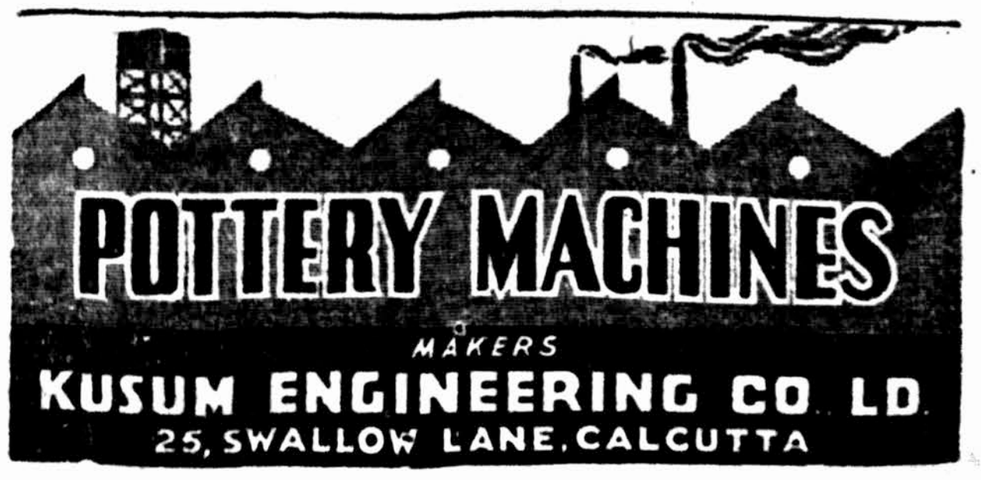
"The earth is bloody red;
Civilisation precarious;
Humanity and religion prostrate.
Comes a prophet...Nanak, Lenin, Gandhi...
* * *
Then awakens animality, which,
Mad with power,
Passes into the hands of an autocrat."

She adds:

"The walls of Time are the walls of mirrors;
You see all before your eyes...
But they are beyond your reach."

Amrita Pritam is not an arm-chair

(Continued on Page 17)



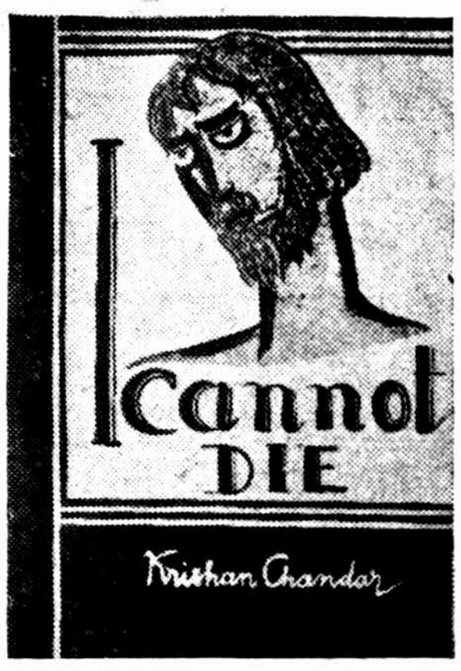
Introducing Krishan Chandar And His Story, "I Cannot Die"

By K. AHMAD ABBAS

The short story is the richest and most developed form of modern Urdu literature. There are reasons for it, perhaps the most important being that in a counnry that has been kept steeped in illiteracy and on such a low level of economic development that book-buying is regardéd as a rare luxury, authors cannot make a living out of their writings and must therefore choose some other profession, devoting only odd spare hours to literary activity. Novels and serious books cannot be written in occasional week-ends. The short story, therefore, remains almost the only field for the young writers. But they have turned this handicap into an opportunity and produced some of the most beautiful, sensitive and significant stories that would rate high in any language of the world.

At 31, Krishan Chandar is almost unanimously acknowledged the best and most popular short story writer in Urdu. He has been writing now for about eight years, having begun when he was a student. He has to his credit no less than half a dozen published collections of stories, besides a volume each of essays and plays. His first novel, *Shikast*, which appeared only recently shows considerable promise. But pre-eminently Krishan Chandar is known as a short story-writer. Having little to serve as a model in his own language, and disdaining to be a copyist of foreign authors, he has had to evolve his own style, learning by trial and error and criticism, constantly trying to integrate richer and deeper thought content with an increasingly simple and lucid language. From an immature romanticist, writing stories of love against the background of dyllic Kashmir (where he spent his childhood and early youth), he has matured into a finished stylist not only with an insight into human character but also a grasp of the larger social issues. His early humanitarianism and vague sympathy for the down-trodden has developed into a clear analytical understanding of the economic and political forces which shape human destiny today.

Of all his stories, this clear social vision is seen at its best in *Ann Data* which, immediately on publication, was recognized not only as the most powerful and poignant story written about Bengal famine in any Indian language, but also as a land-mark, recording the highest achievement in the realm of Urdu short-story and pointing to further vistas in the direction of progressive and socially significant literature. The critics were struck by the original—almost revolutionary-technique and fellow-writers envied Krishan Chandar's 'news sense' in selecting a burning topical theme. But to the thousands of ordinary readers this story was important because it *moved* them, made the greatest tragedy of their times so vivid, so *real*, so *personal*, to them. It is this power of depicting a vast and horrible social phenomenon–the destitution of a whole people–in terms of individual human experience, personalizing the misery of the mass and yet not reducing the frightful proportions of



the tragedy, that places *Ann Data* in a class by itself.

Its clever and peculiar technique of presenting the same story from three divergent angles is not the strategem of a literary acrobat. It is devised deliberately to give the story the proper social perspective. Even this technique, however, would have failed but for the sincerity and passion which is evident in every single line. Krishan Chander moves the reader because he *feels* so deeply himself. And in this communication of feeling he approximates to the ideal of truly great art.

I regard it as a privilege to have translated this into English thus making it available to the millions of non-Urdu knowing people both in India and abroad. Even if I have failed to convey the peculiarly rich and resonant diction of Krishan Chandar's original prose, I hope to have at least indicated the power and sweep of this great short story in which is mirrored so much of the poignant tragedy of contemporary India.

From the Introduction to "I CANNOT DIE!" by Krishanchandar, translated by K. A. Abbas, KUTUB Publishers. Bombay. Price: Rs. /2/4

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

NEW DEMOCRACY IN CHINA

NEW LIFE IN NEW CHINA, by Mao Tse-Tung and others. Published by Purabi Publishers, Calcutta. Price, Rs. 2-4.

This book contains a series of articles describing how the Chinese Communist Party fought through the most difficult conditions of famine, pestilence, economic breakdown and al lthe rest of the terrors of war and above all Jap propaganda, to a state of self-sufficiency in food and clothing and men strong enough to battle. This outstanding success in economic reconstruction in North China especially in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region, has been achieved by the co-operation of the people and the government through "Collective Farms." on the model of the similar Soviet co-operatives. But here the economy is called "New Democratic," which gives scope for private enterprise and private property, while the rights of the working classes are absolutely maintained. A special feature of the New Democratic Government is that it has only put into practice the philosophy of the "spinning wheel" and the principle of individual self-sufficiency resulting in mass self-sufficiency of a particular region–a simple but great slogan which Gandhiji has been preaching to us for the last so many years.

K.G.N.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Quarterly Rally of the Members, Companions, Associates and workers of all Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Local Branches will be held on Sunday, 6th May, 1945, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, Municipal Commissioner, will preside. A programme of physical feats and entertainments has been arranged.

Detailed instructions have been sent to the President and Secretaries of all the Local Branches. Further information may be obtained from Mr. M. D. Harite, Officer-in-Charge, Rally, 6-3-8, Sohawala Buildings, Tardeo, Bombay 7. It may be emphasised that all parties should reach the Gowalia Tank Maidan by 4-30 p.m at the latest.

* * *

Shri Ramnik V. Shah, General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, has advised all Local Branches, in his recent circular, to start small Libraries and Museums in their Centres as early as possible. Boys and girls may be encouraged to pursue their hobbies and to learn handicrafts enthusiastically.

Special attention of the Local Branches is drawn to the resolution passed by the Balkan-ji-Bari with regard to the Prize-giving competitions which must not be arranged and encouraged under any circumstances, to avoid unhealthy spirit created by Prize competitions.

* * *

Brother R. V. Subramanian of Dadar is advised to send us his sketches in black and white and not in pencil for publication.

Brother Bhaskarrao Shivalkar, Korea State, E.S.A. It is regretted that your piece of 'poetry' cannot be published in these columns. Why not send us some of your 'prose' attempts, please ?

Sister Bhagirathi Mehta of Marine Drive can get copies of The—"PUSHPA. Children's Own Paper" directly from the Manager, "PUSHPA," 31 Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4. Its annual Subscription is Rupees Three, and a specimen copy may be obtained by sending four annas stamps.

Sister Kishoree Desai, Vile Parle: Any boy or girl, under 12 years, can join the Balkan-ji-Bari as a Member, and between 12 and 16 years as its companion. Enrolment forms may be had from the nearest Local Branch, or directly from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage

* * *

Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari children visited the Art Exhibition held at the Babu Pannalal High School, Pydhonie, and attended the Hospital Day at J. J. Group of Hospitals, Byculla. Rajpipla boys and girls went on a trip to Chandod, Dabhoi and Baroda.

Then, who have not yet joined the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari–The All-India Children's Association? Let all boys and girls try and get in touch with their nearest Local Branch. If you want to have full particulars about the Association, please send for them from Dada-"Gulistan," Khar–Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage

* * *

The following is a Tom Thumb-Nail Essay on "Eskimos," written by Sister Mary Jehangir Mody (8 Years), of Chowpatty :—

Eskimos live in Greenland. It is a cold, cold country. It is a land of snow and ice. In summer, the Eskimos live in tents, but in winter they live in snow houses called Igloos.

. Eskimos are seal-hunters. They also hunt walrus and whales. Seal is a useful animal to the Eskimos. The sealskin is used for making clothes and tents. Its flesh and fat are used as food.

In Greenland, there are no trains, trams, cars, buses and carts. Eskimos use sledges and canoes. The sledge is pulled by eight or ten Eskimo dogs. It would be fun to pass the holidays in Greenland.

* * *

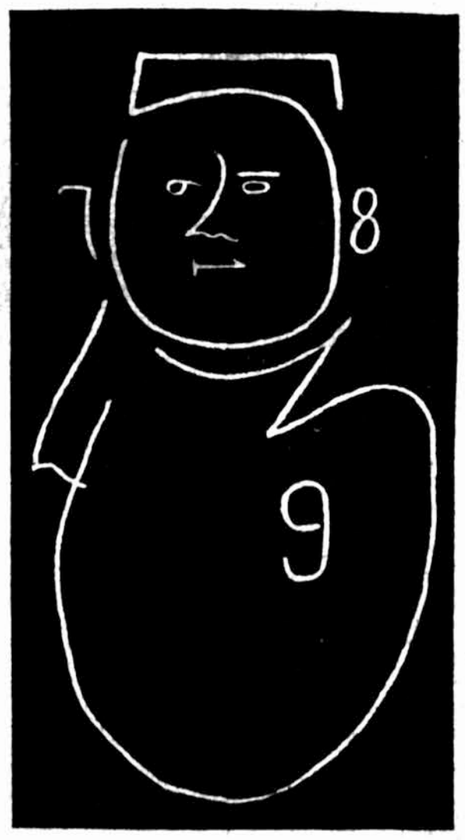
Sister Malti Shah (11 Years), of Khar, writes : Do you know that it is quite simple to multiply any number by any other number. For example, 31 by 14.

Write down 31 and immediately beneath it 14. Halve the 31, ignoring any remainder, and double the 14. Continue this until the halving process brings you to the figure one. Add up all the numbers in the bottom row which have an odd number above them. Here is an example :

31	15	7	3	1
14	28	56	112	224

Since all the top numbers are odd, you must add all the bottom numbers together. The total is 434, which is 14 times 31.

Any two numbers can be so multiplied.



On this wonderful man you will find the English Numbers 1 to 10 —Drawn by Brother Kalyandas Ramjibhai Kshatriya (16 years), Bulsar.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21.

Unatkoper Balkan-ji-Bari Children's Excuursion at Vajreshwari.

Soldier Who Became Soldier Of Freedom!

(Continued from Page 3)

the judgment. The Adjutant read: For rebelling in the army, Quarter-Master Havildar Chandra Singh of 'A' Company has been convicted and punished as follows:

(1) His rank has been confiscated and he is reduced to the status of an ordinary soldier.

(2) His name has been chucked out of the list of soldiers.

(3) He is convicted to transportation for life.

(4) All his property will be confiscated to the Government.

As soon as the judgment was read out, Subedar Major Roop-Chandra Singh and Jamadar-Adjutant Devi Singh Rawat rushed at me with scissors in their hands. They snatched off my cap, cut its badge and tore up the chin-strap. The badge of Havildar was torn out of my jacket. "Good Conduct" strip, the Royal rope, medals, everything was torn off, shown to the battalion and thrown on the ground. Medal that I had got for fighting in France, medal that was given to me for general good service, medal awarded for service to Victoria and for bravery in Vaziristan—everything was pulled out.

Then they began to cut the sleeves of my jacket. I could hold no longer. I got in a rage. I pulled out the buttons of my jacket and threw off the uniform with my own hands.

The Adjutant was still reading the judgment. But I could not hear anything. I did not hear what was the punishment given to my fellow accused.

Night was coming. The sun had gone, and one or two stars had come out in the sky. I lay locked up in my room. Just then, I saw two men approaching the White guard. After permission they came to me. One was a Hindu The other a Muslim. They held a big *Thal* (plate) full of fruits, a glass full of curds, a pair of dhoties and a pagri (Turban). I talked to them for about ten minutes. They had brought these things to me on behalf of the people of the Frontier Province.

After ten minutes, they said goodbye to me and went away. I took the Pagri in my hand and thought "THIS WILL SERVE AS A SHROUD FOR ME."

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AMRITA PRITAM, THE PUNJABI POETESS

(Continued from Page 15)

poet; she has seen life at close quarters, the life of the masses; indeed few things escape her. She sheds tears on the lot of the poor labourers who work themselves to death with empty stomach to make others prosperous and themselves poor. Says the mill-worker's wife:

"When at the day's end,
After giving the labour of rock-like chest and steel-like muscles
And getting in return the chimney smoke
In your lap, you returned home;
Then that smoke of the chimney and the smoke of your breath
Looked similar;
Your rock-like chest and steel-like muscles
All covered with coal dust....

* * *

An age is past
But now when smoke rises
From any chimney, from any mill
To me even now
Your breath looks
Mingled with chimney smoke.

* * *

Then out of your breath came the chimney smoke
But now out of the chimney smoke
Comes your breath."

Unoblivious of the time factor, she cries out:

"A moment comes
When after centuries
The curtain of Good and Evil is lifted;
When the lining to oppression
Melts like a cloud...
And therefrom emerges—
Humanity crushed from the burden of centuries—
Without form, without figure
But merely a symptom.
Revolution

* * *

When muscles twitch
The chains and century-old link
Break like the lightning..."

Lately, Mrs. Amrita Pritam has taken to writing short stories and she has carried into her short stories the sensitivity that characterises her poetry. A collection of some ten stories has appeared under the significant name "*26 Years After.*"

WHERE THE UNITED NATIONS MEET

(Continued from Page 5)

arts have flourished is evidenced by the Spreckels Museum of Art in Golden Gate Park and the Palace of Fine Arts overlooking the harbor. World-famous stars have sung in Morosco's Grand Opera House. The War Memorial Opera House, completed ten years ago, was the first municipal building of its kind in the United States.

One of the nation's leading educational centers, San Francisco is the home of the University of California, where more than ten per cent of the foreign students in America are enrolled. The University is situated at Berkeley, just across the Bay. To the south of San Francisco proper is privately endowed Stanford University and within a radius of 60 miles are Santa Clara University and San Jose State Teacher's College.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

What evidence can you produce to prove that British imperialism fosters disunity in India?

This question is often hurled at us by foreigners interested in India—the apologists of imperialism as well as the sincere but puzzled friends of India.

The technique of imperialistic disruption is too subtle and too long-drawn out to afford many such concrete examples which might convince the sceptic foreigner. Like soil erosion, "Divide et impera" is a slow and almost imperceptible process. And yet it is not that we have no evidence at all to prove our case. Here is a glaring instance provided by one who has walked under the shadow of death for the sake of his country.

*

"Shoot The Muslim Ruffians"!

In an article published in the "People's War", (see page 3) on the anniversary of the historic refusal of Garhwali soldiers to fire on unarmed Pathan satyagrahis of Peshawar in 1930, Thakur Chandra Singh Garhwali reveals how the British Officer-in-Charge tried to create communal hatred between the Hindus and Muslims a day before the Garhwalis were ordered to fire on their Pathan brothers. Here is what the British officer said, as reported by Thakur Chandra Singh:—

> "Ninety per cent of the population in Peshawar is Muslim. Only 2 per cent are Hindus. The Muslims are always harassing the Hindus. They set fire to their cloth and liquor shops, loot their property and take away their women. If the Government intervenes and attempts to keep them in check, they take to picketing the Hindu shops. This is why the Government had to send for Hindu troops. You have come to help your Hindu brethren. It is quite possible that you may be required to go to the city to guard the shops of your Hindu brothers. You may be required even to shoot the Muslim ruffians....."

Somebody intervened, "But, Sir, how can we distinguish the Hindus from the Muslims? They are so alike. They keep beards and all of them talk in the same language. There is no difference in their dress."

"Do not worry. You would be told everything. Obey your officers".

I make a present of this quotation to all those of my foreign friends who have been asking me. "What evidence can you produce to prove that British imperialism fosters dsiunity in India"

*

Have You Read This Article, Comrade?

But there is also something in this quotation of which I want to make a present to the editor of the "People's War" and to all my Communist friends: "How can we distinguish the Hindus from the Muslims? They are so alike. They keep beards and all of them talk in the same language. There is no difference in their dress." How does that compare with Mr. Jinnah's Pakistan theory (swallowed wholesale, if not digested, by our comrades) according to which the Muslims of the Frontier belong to one nation, the Hindus to another?

May I also underline the most moving ending of Thakur Chandra Singh's article:

> Night was coming. The sun had gone, and one or two stars had come out in the sky. I lay locked up in my room. Just then, I saw two men approaching the White guard. After permission, they came to me. One was a Hindu. The other a Muslim. They held a big 'Thal' (plate) full of fruits, a glass full of curds, a pair of dhoties and a pagri (Turban). I talked to them for about ten minutes. They had brought these things to me on behalf of the people of the Frontier Province.

These are the traditions of our national movement. This is how on the anvil of time, the hammer-blows of history have shaped the Indian nation. The Hindu and the Muslim have become one by mixing of the blood shed by both in the common cause of freedom.

Shall we be told now that the brave Gurkha who faced a court martial and spent 13 years in jail rather than fire at his Pathan brethren belongs to one nation and the brave satyagrahis of the Frontier for whose lives he staked his own belong to another? Shall we be told even that each of the two unnamed men who brought those offerings of love "on behalf of the people of the Frontier Province" belonged to a different nation?

It is possible for blind fanaticism, aided and abetted by misguided 'ideology, to coerce us into re-drawing the boundaries of India. But can they also re-write the pages of history that have been written in the blood of the martyrs?

*

Here Is A Man!

Thakur Chandra Singh Garhwali whose article is a page from the history of modern India has had a remarkable life.

In 1930 when he was an N.C.O., he was responsible for the men of his battalion refusing to fire on the Pathan satyagrahis. For this along with others, he was court-martialled and sentenced to life-imprisonment.

In 1940 when he came out of jail after 11 years and went to Sevagram, Gandhiji paid him a rare tribute: "If there were even five soldiers like Chandra Singh in our country, India could not be held in bondage".

Meanwhile, during his prison term, he had been studying Marxism and on his release he joined the Communist Party. But in August 1942 the police again clapped him in jail. Deeply moved by the danger of Japanese invasion, he wrote to the authorities from prison:—

> "In 1930, I had refused to fire at our unarmed people. To defend that very people to-day I want to take up arms again. I want to arouse the youth of Garhwal and of the whole country for the defence of our motherland. Let me be given an opportunity to fight and if necessary lay down my life in the service and defence of our country".

But the Government that was spending millions on propaganda to recruit men for the army by promising "Good Pay, Good Food and Free Clothing" had no use for a soldier who was more interested in free India instead of free rations and free clothing. He was let out of jail only in 1944 when his health broke down.

*

Our Local Gestapo

Akbar Allahabadi, the famous satirical poet in Urdu, once said that next to the fear of God there were two other fears that beset one's life in India—Mazmoon-nigar biwi ka C.I.D. ka dar!" (The fear of a wife who contributes articles to the papers, and the fear of the C.I.D.).

Not all of us are blessed(?) with "mazmoon-nigar biwi", but most of us have to contend with the C.I.D. at one time or another. Indeed, even the remotest connection with any sort of political activity is sufficient to have a private dossier opened in one's name at the local C.I.D. headquarters. The initials, as you might know, stand for Criminal Investigation Department. The "criminals" whom this department keeps on "investigating" include not only Congressmen, Socialists, Communists, Trade Unionists, Kisan Sabha organizers and student leaders, but also lawyers, professors, artists, businessmen, even film stars, who might have revealed some sort of an interest in the freedom movement.

Those who talk of the great latitude allowed to political workers in India know nothing of the wide powers and all-embracing activity of the C.I.D. It may not be as efficient and ruthless as the Nazi Gestapo but it is not such an innocuous "welfare organization", either.

What exactly are the powers and scope of activity of the C.I.D.? No one seems to know. When I was a college student, staying at home in the vacation, I found myself followed by a suspicious-looking man whose furtive manner loudly proclaimed what he was. It was amusing at first and I used to entertain myself on dull evenings by going to the station and buying a ticket for Calcutta or Bombay or Madras. Within a few minutes the 'shadow' too would be rushing to get a 'chalaan' to travel to that distant destination. When the train arrived I would get into a compartment and the 'shadow' into another. When it started I would jump down from the other side, go back to the Booking Office and get a refund on the ticket—minus an anna! It was worth that much when next day I encountered the harassed C.I.D. fellow and he reacted as if he had seen a ghost. After a while, however, it got to be a bore and I had to report to the local S. P.—a young Englishman with a sense of humour — against this unwanted 'escort.' After he had heard the whole story he laughed a great deal over it and promised to leave me alone. But alas, not all Police officers possess a sense of humour and even if they do, it does not survive a few years in the "force."

As I was saying, what 'are' the powers of the C.I.D.? I want to know, for instance, if a C.I.D. officer has the right to go to an employer and say, "Look, you are employing a Communist. We advise you to get rid of him"—as was done in a recent case! (Only this particular Communist happened to be "her" and not "him"). So long as the Communist Party is legal, there is no law against employing a Communist—or is there? Will the local Gest—Sorry, C.I.D. Chief oblige with an answer?

And while he is making up his mind not to do so, let me tell you an utterly delicious C.I.D. story.

This again happened during my University days ten years ago. The Viceroy was due to visit us in a week's time. Preparations were afoot —cleaning and white-washing and scraping and polishing. Buntings and flags and the rest of it. The "rest of it" included some suspicious fellows loitering about the hostels—without any ostensible means of livelihood. One of them came prowling round our hostel to conversation to this effect took place between him and a hefty student with well-known nationalist sentiments.

"Hey you, who are you?"
"Oh, nobody in particular!"
"Are you a C.I.D. man?"
"Oh, no!"

"All right then, I suspect that you are a terrorist and as the Viceroy is due shortly we cannot take any risks. So I propose to hand you over to the police."

Without much ado he was seized by half a dozen tough sportsmen, given a fairly strong dose of spanking then locked in a bath-room. After a few hours he was heard proclaiming that he was a C.I.D. Sub—Inspector. But the students said "We don't believe you". In the afternoon the Police Inspector was informed that a "suspicious" man had been caught red-handed and he came running, hoping to get a Rai Bahadurship for catching a notorious bomb-thrower. He only got—a comrade of his!

I don't think that particular C.I.D. man ever went prowling round a college hostel again.

MORAL: If you are in the C.I.D. better say so in the first place.

*

The "A" In Pakistan!

The "A" in PAKISTAN stands for "Afghania"—or the land of the Afghans—i.e. the North-Western Frontier Province. But, while propounding his Pakistan scheme, Mr. Jinnah seems to have given little thought to the wishes of the people of this province. Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, M.L.A. (Central) poses this question very effectively in his timely book, "GOLD AND GUNS ON THE PATHAN FRONTIER." (Hind Kitabs, Bombay 1, Rs. 3/12). Says he:—

> **"What about the nationalities or units inside Pakistan—the Pathans, the Punjabis, Sindhis, Baluchis, and Kashmiris? Would the Pathan homelands of the N.-W.F.P. and the Tribal Belt have the right to decide their future? Would they have the right to join Hindustan, Pakistan or Afghanistan or even to form a State of their own if they so wished? Would this Province be asked to vote with the rest of Pakistan only to find itself submerged by an overwhelming non-Pathan electorate?"**

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's book provides a brief but exhaustive survey of the Frontier province—the geography, the history, the rise of the freedom movement, present-day personalities etc. The most valuable chapters are on "The Forward Policy At Work" which is an exposure of imperialism in action, using violence and bribery to gain its ends, and "The Economic Background" which clearly shows that "the Tribal intransigence" can be cured only by a sympathetic understanding of the economic hardships of the tribes and planned efforts to improve their lot. Not Gold and Guns but Sense and Sympathy are needed.

This picture speaks for itself—it is the fitting epitaph of Hitler's ambitions to conquer the world. The "Herrenvolk" of Germany no longer goose-step across Europe. In tens of thousands, they are surrendering to the relentlessly advancing Allies. The invincible, the impregnable Reich lies prostrate in the dust of defeat.

Current Politics

By Aamir Ali

It is impossible. One may struggle against it for as long as he likes but in the end, one must succumb. Though one fight with might and main, the fight is pre-destined to failure. It is Fate. It is Destiny. Call it what you will, it is inevitable.

I refer, of course, to the desire to talk and write about the Post-War world. In the end, everyone comes down to it. There is no escape, and so one may as well be philosophic about it, and not waste one's energies in vain endeavours to combat it. And in order to talk and write about this all-engrossing topic, it is necessary to know a few facts. Not very many, but still, a few are essential. Because when one talks on this subject, one must be able to lay down the law about it, and predict in unequivocal terms just what is going to happen after the war, and why. There must be no hesitation or faltering or doubt about it. This is a rigid social convention. One must be quite definite about it, or one may as well not talk about it. I propose to supply the essential facts in a palatable and easy-to-remember form, as I have done much research on the subject, and am kind hearted enough to wish to save you the bother of doing the same.

Well, then, the first thing to remember, is that at bottom everything is due to economics. If called on to elucidate this, the best thing to do is to say that after all, man goes after money. This seems a pretty obvious and fatuous sort of a remark, but if it is made with the proper air of half-regret and half-resignation to the facts of the world, it is a telling point. The next step is not quite so simple. You must mention the sterling balances. You must mention this as if taking it for granted that everyone knows everything about them. You will never be asked anything about them, because no one would commit such a gross 'faux pas' as to ask, and reveal his own ignorance. The truth, in this as in many other things, is of-course, that no one does know exactly what these balances, sterling or fraudulent, are. However, everyone takes them on credit, and no questions asked. The sterling balances must always be mentioned in a very mournful tone. The sort of tone you use to mention an unfortunate, but necessary evil. Imagine that you are talking about the delinquencies of a dog that has not been house-trained, and which managed to get in your bedroom; and you will get the right tone and accent.

The topic of sterling balances naturally leads on to the question of dumping and consumer goods and so on. After the war India will increase her imports. Jolly good thing, will be your immediate reaction. The more things we have in India, the better. A natural reaction, but terribly wrong. It is evidently very wrong to have too many imports. Why this is so, my researches have not yet disclosed, but you can take my word for it that they are very, very bad. The whole problem has got mixed up with industries and the 15 year plan and Wall Street. Not to mention British capitalism. This will give you a general idea, why these imports are bad.

While on the subject of imports and balances, it is a good plan to mention Bretton Woods. This must not be confused with Briton's woods which are quite different. Bretton Woods is something that you must be very sarcastic about. It has also something to do with our old friend eterling balances. A man named Shroff had something to do with these Woods. And he came Back from the Woods, and exposed the hollow mockery of it all. Evidently the boll-parasite or some such other insect had attacked the Woods. These hollow Woods must not be confused with the Oaks of Dumbarton. Otherwise one will not be able to see the Woods for the Oaks. The Oaks, had nothing to do with sterling balances. They are to be used in connection with war criminals, and who is to be hanged after the war. This raises the serious problem, Is Hitler a war criminal? This question is unanswered and you can indulge in original speculation. Everyone knows that Hitler caused the war but it is considered clever to say that he did not. Or he was only partly responsible. Or that he was one of the co-effects of certain causes. Probably the idea is to blame Goering and Rommel as well as Hitler.

The next item on the discussion agenda is Teheran, Casablanca and Quebec. Looking in the encyclopedia will not enlighten you as to why these towns and cities should be so important. My little encyclopedia informs me that Teheran is the capital of Persia. It is surrounded by walls and is the centre of the carpet industry. (Not to mention) the cat industry) Pop. 310,000." Insertion in brackets, my own) Similarly, Casablanca is "Seaport of Morocco. Pop. 161,700." And Quebec, "City and seaport of the province of Quebec, Canada, Pop. 129,000." This information, valuable as it is, conveys no idea of the importance of these cities. They are important because the Big Three. (always to be spoken of and written in capital letters) met. Or if not the Big Three, at least two thirds of the Big Three. Also, it was at Teheran, that the Second Front was launched. This statement is rather confusing when one consults an atlas for Teheran seems to be far away and out of the war zone. It is not even in France. However, I have had that statement on excellent authority.

When China is mentioned, you must look very excited. Also rather sentimental. You must staunchly affirm that China and India have had cultural contacts in the past. By cultural contact, two things are meant (1) In the ancient days of Asoka, and the Guptas, and so on, when India was in her pristine glory, two Chinamen came to India. One was Fa Bien (which, freely translated into English means, 'Has been far') and the other was Huang Chang (which freely translated means, 'Hang Chang which is a rebellious thought in these days, but was respectable in those days. Evidently then the Communists were in power.) These two travellers travelled to India, constituting cultural contact. Since then, of course thousands of Chinamen and women, not to mention children have travelled to India, especially after the fall of Singapore, but this does not by any means constitute cultural contact. (2) The second string to the cultural contact bow is that though Buddha was born in India, most of the Buddhists are in China.

Having established the claim to cultural contact, the next thing about China, is Chiang-kai-shek. Not to mention his wife. He is to China what Stalin is to Russia. But Stalin had a row with Trotsky. And so Chiang had a row with the Communists of China. This resulted in the capture of the gallant Chiang. But the Madame rescued him and made him king of China. This made the Communists look rather foolish and so they at once began to trek for eight thousand miles or so. This was a brave and a good thing to do. On the way they acted plays and taught the village children to read and told them that the Japanese were bad people. A man called Edgar Snow was mixed up in all this balking and teaching. He was an American, but he wrote a Chinese book. This made it awkward for the next American who went to China, because he could not write Chinese So he led the Chinese armies instead. By this time, the Japanese had decided to attack China, as China was not properly civilised. Now the American, who was called Still well, no longer felt well, and so he went home to his wife and children. This was very bad luck for China, but now there is going to be a pipe line from India to China, so that the Chinese will be able to drink as much water as they want. The pipe will go over the Himalayas, and as you all know plenty of water grows on the Himalayas.

From the pleasant topic of China, one is forced to turn to the disagreeable one of South Africa. The people of this country are very bad. Actually the people of this country are not the people of that country at all. They are the people of some other country or countries. However, that may explain why they are so bad. They don't like Indians. Now the Indians thought of a good way of teaching them a lesson. They said, that if you do not like us, we will not like you either. This frightened the South Africans, and so nothing was done about it. There is a man in South Africa. He has been there for a long time. He was there when Mahatma Gandhi was there. He is called Smuts, and he has a beard. People often wonder why his name is in the plural, but no one has found out as yet.

The whole problem of South Africa is the problem of black and white. Some people are black and others are white. The Indians are black. The South Africans object to this. They want the Indians to be white. But the obstinate Indians refuse to be white. The solution to the problem is that the Indians should hasten to become white, and the South Africans should become black. Or perhaps, that is not quite the right solution, as that would create the same problem over again.

In England they have not had elections for a long time. But they will soon have them. The people have to elect Mr. Churchill again, as he has led them out of the war with honour. Mr. Chamberlain had tried to do the same, but though he remembered to bring back his umbrella from Germany, he forgot his signature there, and so he died. Churchill smokes a cigar instead of carrying an umbrella and is therefore far more efficient.

This finishes our tour of the world, and the survey of its problems. Only Brazil and Bali have been left out but they are not very important, and produce only nuts and dancers.

Everybody's political what-is-what—and who-is-who! Only Brazil and Bali are left out of this world-wide survey which can give some points even to the great Shaw.

Those who want to take it seriously and use this information for 'General knowledge' paper at a competitive examination may do so—at their peril!

HE FORETOLD FUEHRER'S DOOM

Astrologer Krafft Dead

BY ERNEST ASHWICK.

The "Daily Express's" Geneva correspondent writes:—Karl Ernest Krafft, the astrologer man who became Hitler's favourite courtier after he had saved his life before the war, has died in the Buchenwald concentration camp after three years of suffering. By his advice as a private counsellor, he claimed to be responsible for Hitler's success from 1933 till the first years of the war.

Then his own star fell and he was thrown into prison by the Gestapo on Hitler's orders. The crime which brought him down from the heights of glory at Hitler's side to a miserable death under the Gestapo was that he did not warn Hitler of Hess's flight, And he dared tell the Fuehrer that Nazidom and Hitler were doomed to destruction.

Krafft was only in his early twenties at the time of his success. A series of correct astrological forecasts caught the attention of many big men in Europe, including Franco, Mussolini. Finance Minister Schacht, Ribbentrop and finally Hitler. Krafft was studying Hitler's horoscope in March 1933, just after the elections in which Hitler became Chancellor, and decided that an attempt would be made on Hitler's life at a given date. He gave his information to the Wilhemstrasse and on the day Krafft had mentioned an attack was made on Hitler. Forewarned, the Gestapo managed to save Hitler's life and make arrests.

ARRESTED

The Gestapo believed that Krafft was in the gang of the would-be assassins and arrested him. Hitler ordered his release and called him to Berchtesgaden where he was given the post of Personal Adviser to Hitler and a magnificent bedroom next door to Hitler's. Often in the middle of the night, Hitler called in Krafft for an astrological opinion on future plans. According to Krafft's findings, these plans were either accepted or turned down. Krafft attended meetings of the Cabinet.

But after the flight of Rudolph Hess Hitler called Krafft to Munich. There he told Hitler of the approaching doom. Hitler ordered the Gestapo to arrest him with several other high Nazis who should have known of Hess's plans. Since then Krafft has lingered in the Buchenwald camp near Weimar and his death has just been announced.

As the guest was leaving the hotel, he slipped a shilling into the hall-porter's hand.

"Here's something to drink my health with," he said.

The porter grimaced. "Thank you, sir, but If I remember rightly you gave me five shillings last year for the same thing."

"That's right," smiled the guest, "but this year my health is better."

Colonel: "Did you lay this table?"
Batman: "Yes sir. All except the eggs."

"Delightful air, don't you think."
"Yes! but he ought to get it cut".

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Amritsar

Remembers

Above:—
A view of the mammoth gathering at Mori Gate Gardens, Lahore, to commemorate the tragedy of Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar.

IN THE BAGH: The spot from where the people were fired at on April 13, 1919—a spot since known as Martyrs' Well.

Girl students of Lahore who took part in the National Week celebrations held from April 12 to April 18.

VANDE MATARAM:—Women political workers reciting the 'Vande Mataram' song in the Jallianwala Bagh.

A CHARKHA COMPETITION:—One way in which the girls of Amritsar observed the anniversary of Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.

Photos: G. LAL

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